Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,075. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896. COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

W. F. PORTER IS MOVED UP

TAKES MR. THACHER'S PLACE ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Lieutenant Governor the State Committee Nominated Frederick C. Schraub of Lewis County—He Makes a Speech and Declares for the Chicago and Buffalo Platforms—The Ticket Fixed by Leaders Leaving Danforth Out of the Race.

The Democratic State Committee met last night at the Hotel Bartholdi and nominated Wilbur F. Porter for Governor and Frederick C. Schraub for Lieutenant Governor.

A conference of leaders was held shortly before the meeting of the committee and decided on the ticket. There were present John C. Sheehan, H. D. Purroy, Frank Campbell, George H. Cotton, Bernard J. York, Thomas F. Grady, Willis J. Abbott, and W. P. St. John.

Elliot Danforth, before the committee met, announced that he had decided the best interests of the party demanded that he declare himself out of the race. After careful deliberation, he had, consequently, withdrawn his name from consideration by the committee.

"I shall put Porter in nomination myself," he said before the meeting, and he did.

Mr. Danforth was, however, feeling quite confident in the afternoon. When he reached his office in the morning telegrams and letters were awaiting him, each urging him to the race. Letters and telegrams poured in on him throughout the day. When asked about the nomination early in the day he said:

"If it is tendered to me unanimously, I shall accept it. I will not consider it if it is not unanimous. I want it understood that, if I accept it will be fully and squarely upon the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions."

"Have you had any intimation that Mr. Bryan wants you nominated?"

"I have not talked to Mr. Bryan, but some of my friends who have talked with him assure me that he wants me to run for Governor."

The State Committee.

At the meeting last night all the members of the committee were present in person or by proxy. The first complete list of the committee was given out, as several vacancies had been filled. As completed, the State Committee is is follows:

Districts.
1. WILLARD P. REID.
2. JAMES NORTON.
3. JOHN J. WALSH.
4. PATRICK HAYES.
5. MICHAEL J. COFFEY.
6. BERNARD J. YORK.
7. PATRICK H. McCARREN.
8. ANTHONY J. BURGER.
9. GOTTFREID WESTERNACHER.
10. EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.
11. WILLIAM SOHMER.
12. WILLIAM SULZER, by proxy W. H. RUSSELL.
13. THOMAS F. GRADY.
14. CHARLES F. MURPHY.
15. JAMES J. MARTIN.
16. JOHN C. SHEEHAN.
17. DANIEL F. McMAHON.
18. THOMAS J. DUNN.
19. LAWRENCE DELMOUR, by proxy, E. C. Sheehy.
20. ANDREW J. WHITE.
21. H. D. PURROY.
22. JAMES P. DUNN.
23. A. A. McLEAN.
24. STORM EMANS.
25. JAMES A. BETTS.
26. ELLIOT DANFORTH.
27. JOHN B. JUDSON, by proxy, John A. Mason.
28. GEORGE L. LEWIS.
29. NORTON CHASE, by proxy, Willis J. Abbott.
30. FRANCIS J. MOLLOY.
31. JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM.
32. THOMAS J. WHITNEY.
33. CLINTON BECKWITH.
34. JAMES H. FLANNIGAN.
35. JOHN N. CARLISLE.
36. JOHN F. GAYNOR.
37. CHARLES N. BULGER.
38. JAMES C. TRUMAN.
39. C. L. BECKER.
40. GEORGE H. COTTON.
41. CHARLES A. DOLSON.
42. FRANK RICE, by proxy F. A. Acer.
43. FREDERICK W. SMITH.
44. EDWIN T. HICKEY.
45. GEORGE W. BATTON.
46. P. J. QUINN, by proxy Frank Campbell.
47. Alderman JOHN J. KENNEDY.
48. Alderman JAMES SMITH, by proxy Norman E. Mack.
49. JOHN MULHALL.
50. THOMAS H. DOWD.

The committee met in one of the dining rooms of the hotel about 9 o'clock, and its work was over by 10.

Bernard J. York of the Committee of Notification reported that Mr. Thacher had been notified of his nomination, and that he had declined. He declared to the committee, however, Mr. York said, that he would support both the State and National ticket. A faint applause greeted the announcement of Thacher's withdrawal.

Mr. York also announced that Judge Titus had accepted the nomination, and that Mr. Porter had said that he was in the hands of the State Committee to do with him as it thought best. This statement was received with applause.

Elliot Danforth, who was presiding, surrendered the chair to Thomas F. Grady and nominated Wilbur F. Porter for Governor.

He said:

"I wish to name a man in every way fitted for the place; a man who had well served his city of Watertown as Mayor, and who had served his State as Judge of the Court of Claims; a man well known all over the State for his integrity. I have only to present the name of Wilbur F. Porter of Jefferson."

The nomination was greeted with cheers. It was immediately seconded by John N. Carlisle. Henry D. Purroy said:

"Mr. Chairman, we should like to hear from the candidates as to their views on the Chicago platform. We have not heard from them, and I think the matter should be settled at once."

Mr. Danforth and Mr. Carlisle assured Mr. Purroy that Mr. Porter stood squarely on the Chicago platform. Mr. Carlisle added that Mr. St. John had just received a telegram from Mr. Porter stating that he was all right on free silver.

"That," said Mr. Purroy, with a smile, "conveys important information."

The vote being taken, Mr. Grady announced that Mr. Porter was unanimously nominated. Mr. Danforth resumed the chair.

Charles N. Bulger nominated Frederick C. Schraub of Lewis County for Lieutenant Governor.

The nomination was seconded by William H. Russell, who nominated Sulzer for Governor at Buffalo; also by Senator Patrick J. McCarren and Norman E. Mack.

In voting the delegates called the nominee "Schaub," "Schwab," and "Shub." He was nominated unanimously.

F. J. Molloy moved that a committee bring Mr. Schraub in, and he would say exactly how he stands. Committeemen Molloy and Dolson were appointed a committee, and Mr. Schraub came in and spoke for five or ten minutes. Among other things, he said:

"Never in my life have I expected to be raised to the proud eminence that by your unanimous vote you have accorded me. It is a time when Democrats should not be divided. Five weeks from next Tuesday we must vote upon the most momentous question that has been submitted to the American people within the memory of any man within hearing of my voice, and yet Democrats are going hither and thither and asking how this man and that man stands on the financial question.

"We stand to-day upon the rockbed principles of Democracy. I stand to-night in favor of the Chicago platform and of the platform adopted at Buffalo. But there are higher matters involved in this fight than platforms. It is a fight of the masses against the classes. I do not desire to array class against class, but when all railroads, banks, and trusts are on one side, it is time for me to be on the other. I will do what I can to insure the successful termination of the ticket that has been placed in nomination here to-night." [Applause.]

T. F. Grady moved that the Chairman notify Mr. Porter of his nomination. The motion was carried.

Mr. Danforth then announced that the Executive Committee of the State Committee would meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the State headquarters.

Two vacancies among the Electors were filled. C. B. Krous from the Twenty-fifth District was found ineligible because he is a National Bank Director, and Horatio P. Witherstein of Herkimer was named in his place. H. F. Chadeayne was named in place of Charles Ketchum of the Twenty-third District.

SKETCH OF F. C. SCHRAUB.

Was Commissioner of Agriculture for a Term of Three Years.

Frederick C. Schraub was born in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., where he has always lived. He is in his fortieth year. His education was received in the public schools and in the Lowville Academy. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old.

At the age of twenty-six he was appointed by Gov. Cleveland District Attorney of Lewis County to fill a vacancy. At that time he was Chairman of the County Organization and continued to be for four years, during which term the party was uniformly successful, electing a member of the Assembly each year.

Gov. Hill appointed Mr. Schraub Dairy Commissioner, and when that office was made the Department of Agriculture in 1893, Mr. Schraub became the Commissioner for a term of three years. His time expired on May 1.

Gov. Morton afterward appointed him one of the Board of Control of the State Agricultural Experimental Station, at Geneva.

POPULISTS WILL MEET AGAIN.

May Put a New State Ticket in the Field.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—D. M. S. Fero of Glens Fall, Chairman of the State Committee of the People's Party, has called the Populists' representatives to reconvene at Syracuse Oct. 1.

The People's Party, in convention at Syracuse Sept 2, placed a State ticket in the field, and immediately the nominees handed their resignations to the State Committee. This course was taken with a view of leaving the People's Party in a position to fuse with the Democrats. Attempts at fusion have so far failed.

The action of the Democratic State Committee in New-York City to-night in making up a new Democratic State ticket will determine whether or not the Populists, at their meeting in Syracuse Oct. 1, will indorse the Democratic State ticket. If ardent free silverites are named it is expected that the Populists will indorse the Democratic ticket.

D. I. ROBERTS ILL.

The General Passenger Agent of the Erie Afflicted with Appendicitis.

Information comes from Orange, N. J., that D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, is lying dangerously ill at his home there, a victim of appendicitis. An eminent surgeon was summoned from this city yesterday to consult as to the advisability of an operation.

Mr. Roberts' affliction is of recent development. Less than two weeks ago he was at his office in this city, directing the affairs of the department which he has built up in a remarkable degree. There are few men in the railroad business who do not know and esteem Duncan I. Roberts.

Able, genial, alert, and honorable, he enjoys a peculiar distinction among railroad men. Although but forty-three years old, Mr. Roberts stands in the front rank of his particular branch of the business. A graduate of the Pennsylvania system, he has been in the employ of the Erie lines since October, 1890, and from Dec. 7, 1891, he has held his present position.

In Danger from Nosebleed.

Capt. J. F. Nickels, a veteran of the United States Navy, hurried into the Hudson Street Hospital, Sunday afternoon, holding a handkerchief saturated with blood to his face. It was only after laboring for several hours that the doctors managed to check, temporarily, what they say was one of the most obstinate cases of nosebleed they have seen. A second hemorrhage was checked after several more hours of work. Last night, although the patient's condition was improved, it was still serious. Capt. Nickels is an insurance agent at 256 and 257 Broadway.

Lost in the Bryan Crowd.

Ex-Jailer "Bob" Davis of 89 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was one of the committee which accompanied Candidate Bryan from Jersey City to New-York last night. So absorbed was he in his duties that he did not notice that some one on the ferryboat stole his one-hundred-dollar gold watch. However, Claude Smith, who hails from Columbus, Ohio, was arrested on suspicion of being the thief, though the watch was not found in his possession.

BOUGHT BY MR. WANAMAKER

THE OLD A. T. STEWART STORE TO BE REOPENED.

What Was Paid by Philadelphia's Big Merchant Kept a Secret, but It Is Believed to Have Been About $2,000,000—All Creditors of Hilton, Hughes & Co. to Be Paid in Full—New Concern Will Be Ready for Holiday Trade.

The Hilton, Hughes & Co. store, which has been in the hands of an assignee since Aug. 26, has been sold to the firm of John Wanamaker & Co. of Philadelphia.

The new owners will reopen the store as soon as is practicable. The announcement of this transaction was made yesterday by Robert C. Ogden of the firm of John Wanamaker & Co.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Hilton, Hughes & Co. store by John Wanamaker have been on foot since a few days after the first-mentioned firm assigned. THE NEW-YORK TIMES was the first paper to announce that Mr. Wanamaker would probably buy the store.

Representatives of the Wanamaker firm have been in this city for some weeks examining the stock and making estimates. The final negotiations in the transfer of the property were made last Saturday night in the office of ex-Judge Horace Russell, in the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway. There were present besides ex-Judge Russell John Wanamaker, Mr. Ogden, George M. Wright, the assignee for the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and several of the creditors of the firm, who, it is understood, represented the whole number of creditors. Mr. Wanamaker slinned quietly into the city late in the afternoon, and after his business was finished, which was at 9 o'clock, he slipped quietly back to Philadelphia.

The business in Judge Russell's office occupied about three hours. Judge Russell acted for the assignee in making the sale.

The Purchase Price Unknown.

Nothing could be learned yesterday of the amount paid by Mr. Wanamaker. All the interested parties declined to talk on this subject. The property purchased by Mr. Wanamaker consists of the entire stock of goods, the building and fixtures, the leasehold of the ground on which the building stands, the stables at 160 West Tenth Street, and horses, delivery wagons, &c. It is believed that Mr. Wanamaker paid $2,000,000 or thereabout for this property. The ground on which the store stands is owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor and is held under a lease that has twenty-one years yet to run, and then gives the holder the privilege of a long extension. The stock of goods in the store is estimated to be worth about $750,000, and the fixtures about $50,000.

Ex-Judge Russell declined to discuss the terms of the sale, except to say that they were satisfactory to all the parties concerned. He said the creditors of Col. A. B. Hilton, the sole member of the firm, would all be paid in full. When asked if the amount paid by Mr. Wanamaker would swell the assets sufficiently to cover the liabilities, he said:

"I repeat a statement that I made some time ago—that Judge Henry Hilton will see to it that all the creditors of his son's firm are paid in full. I don't say that he will be called upon to pay any of the indebtedness out of his own money, but if it is found necessary he will do it."

The liabilities of Hilton, Hughes & Co. at the time of the failure were estimated at about $1,500,000. This included $500,000 in loans and bank discounts.

Assignee Wright, who is ex-Judge Russell's law partner, could not be seen yesterday.

Conduct of the Business.

Mr. Ogden, speaking of Mr. Wanamaker's purchase, said: "We intend to conduct the New-York store on the same lines that have been established by Mr. Wanamaker in the Philadelphia store. The preparations will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and we shall open the store in time for the holiday trade. We shall add to the stock until it is complete in every department. We shall have one set of buyers for the two stores, and one staff of managers will run both establishments. The building here is one of the finest and best equipped in the world for a retail store. We shall put some improvements in the store, and shall add everything that is necessary for the comfort of shoppers. We shall have a system of delivery by which we can deliver goods in either New-York or Philadelphia from either store.

"As for the employes, we shall bring many of the heads of departments from Philadelphia. The former employes of the store will all have a chance to get their old places back, but I don't believe there are many of them out of employment now. Most of them have gone into other stores by this time. We shall have about 2,000 employes in the new store."

Mr. Ogden has been a member of the Wanamaker firm for ten years, and prior to that time was a manager in the Philadelphia store. He will be directly in charge of the New-York store.

Manley M. Gillam, who was for several years with Mr. Wanamaker, and afterward the general manager of the Hilton, Hughes & Co. store, will probably renew his connection with his old employer and remain in the New-York store. Mr. Gillam was seen at the store yesterday, but he would not say anything on the subject. Neither would Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Wanamaker's representatives have not yet taken charge of the new store, but will do so in a few days.

Thus the establishment that was founded by A. T. Stewart, who became a "merchant prince," after many vicissitudes, passes into the hands of "Merchant Prince" John Wanamaker.

Mr. Wanamaker's Career.

John Wanamaker, like A. T. Stewart, started in business poor. Mr. Wanamaker is said to be worth $25,000,000. His father was a brickmaker in Philadelphia. His mother was of French-Huguenot extraction. John Wanamaker was born July 11, 1837. He quit school when he was fourteen years old, and went to work as a clerk in a bookstore, and afterward in a clothing store. At the age of twenty he started a little paper called Everybody's Journal, and also bottled and sold cologne. In this way he accumulated $2,000. He became interested in church work, and for two or three years was Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On April 8, 1861, he opened the "Oak Hall" clothing store in partnership with Nathan Brown. The business prospered from the first, and the store was soon one of the largest clothing stores in Philadelphia. It was in 1876, the year of the Centennial Exposition, that Mr. Wanamaker definitely branched out from the clothing business and went into the line of general merchandising which he has since so extensively developed. The present Philadelphia store covers two New-York blocks, although in Philadelphia it is only half a block. It is the most valuable piece of property of its size in the city. About 5,000 persons are employed in the Philadelphia store.

Mr. Wanamaker has for many years been interested in National politics, and is a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds. He was Chairman of the National Republican Advisory Committee in 1880. When Gen. Harrison was elected he was rewarded with the Postmaster Generalship.

WHEAT STILL MOUNTING UP.

The Prices Higher than on Saturday in Chicago and This City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The wheat market began the week with another spurt. At the beginning of the session prices were not so strong, and a few of the bearishly inclined were tempted to sell, but the latter portion of the day was marked by extraordinary strength, prices fluctuating quickly and advancing sharply. December wheat opened to-day from 65⅝ cents to 65⅝ cents, ½@¾ cents under Saturday's close. After noon the highest point of the session—68 cents—was reached, after which a moderate reaction took place, the closing price being 67⅝ cents, 1⅝ cents higher than on Saturday.

The price of wheat took a quick upward course in the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday immediately after the posting of the announcement that there was a decrease of about 940,000 bushels in the visible supply instead of the expected increase of 1,000,000 bushels. The frequenters of the wheat pit have become accustomed to sudden changes and surprises; therefore the transition from a dull to an active market yesterday morning caused very little excitement.

There are plenty of grain brokers in the Exchange who are always ready to take advantage of any speculative opportunities, and they at once endeavored to get up a lively bull movement. The price advanced 1 cent and a fraction per bushel in sympathy with the Chicago market, and there stopped. The actual trading was comparatively light.

DROWNED IN THE ARCTIC.

The American Whaling Station to be Closed for the Winter.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 28.—The steamer Hope, which, bearing the sixth Peary expedition, arrived here to-day, brought the news of the death of Capt. T. F. Clisby, in charge of the American whaling station at Signula Point, Cape Haven; Capt. Hall of the Scotch station at Black Lead Island; Mr. Parker, the missionary assistant, and four Eskimos, who were drowned off Black Lead Island and in Cumberland Sound on the morning of the 11th of August.

They had started in a whaleboat for Salmon River, about twenty miles up the coast, and their boat was found three days later by the missionary, Mr. Peck, partly filled with water. The body of Capt. Clisby was caught under one of the thwarts. From the position of his body it is believed he lost his life in an attempt to save his comrades.

Capt. Clisby was a native of Nantucket and unmarried; Mr. Parker was a single man, but Capt. Hall leaves a wife and children at Peterhead, Scotland. As a result of this accident this American station, owned by Boston parties, will be closed for the Winter.

FOUR DEATHS ON THE CYRUS.

Oil Fire in a British Steamer on the Delaware River.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 28.—Three of the crew and a stowaway of the British steamship Cyrus, bound from Philadelphia for Norfolk, were suffocated to death to-night while the steamer was lying off the quarantine station at Marcus Hook, in the Delaware River.

The dead are:
HECKS, ALFRED T., first mate.
HILNER, FREDERICK, sailor.
JAGGERS, HANS, fireman.
UNKNOWN MAN, stowaway.

The men, in lowering a barrel of oil into the hold of the vessel, accidentally burst it, and, to save the oil, procured another barrel. One of the men struck a match and the fluid was ignited. The hold of the vessel was soon filled with flame and smoke, and all the men who were handling the oil lost their lives, notwithstanding the efforts of the Captain and remainder of the crew to rescue them. Little damage was done to the vessel.

Two Companies Resume Work.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 28.—This morning all of the departments of the Amoskeag Company started up with a full set of hands. This establishment employs 8,000 hands, who have been idle since Aug. 8.

WARE, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Otis Company's cloth mills, in this town, which have been running half time for six months, started up on full time this morning. There will be a slight change in the prices paid for piecework. The company employs 1,800 hands, and if trade warrants will run all Winter.

Jumped from a Bank to Die.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 28.—John Carbin of West Forty-eighth Street and the Old Plank Road, Bayonne, a laborer, thirty-one years old and unmarried, jumped from a bank in front of the 5 P. M. express from New-York for Somerville on the New-Jersey Central to-day. The train was speeding through the deep cut between the East Forty-ninth Street and East Thirty-third Street stations in this city. Carbin was instantly killed.

St. Winifred's Statue Unveiled.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The bronze statue of St. Winifred, modeled by Sculptor George E. Bissel of Poughkeepsie, and cast in France, was unveiled and dedicated with public ceremonies in the presence of 5,000 persons this afternoon. The statue was the gift of Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Tivoli, the last Patroon of the Lower Claverack Manor, to the City of Hudson.

Prof. Page Coming to America.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 28.—Thomas Walker Page, A. M., Ph. D., (Leipsic) a distinguished scholar, has cabled from London his acceptance of the Professorship of History in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College here. Dr. Page is a brother of Dr. J. M. Page of the University of Virginia.

W. C. WHITNEY IS TO WED

MRS. EDITH S. RANDOLPH TO BECOME HIS BRIDE TO-DAY.

The Wedding to be Celebrated in St. Sauveur's Episcopal Church at Bar Harbor—Announcement Given Out in This City Last Night—Mrs. Randolph Is the Widow of Capt. Arthur Randolph and Sister of Fred May.

Mr. William C. Whitney will be married at noon to-day to Mrs. Edith S. Randolph. The ceremony will take place in St. Sauveur's Episcopal Church, at Bar Harbor, and will be private. Less than a dozen invitations have been issued.

Mr. Whitney left Newport for Bar Harbor about two weeks ago. He had been suffering severely from rheumatism and decided to try change of air. He wired to this city for his private car, and went to Bar Harbor. There he met Mrs. Randolph. His time was spent mostly with her, and the talk of an engagement between them was revived. The engagement has been talked of during the past two years, but the rumors were neither contradicted nor affirmed by the parties interested until last night, when Mr. T. J. Regan, Mr. Whitney's secretary, stated that he was authorized to make the announcement of the engagement and proposed marriage.

At a private dinner on Sunday at the Malvern Cottage, where Mr. Whitney was staying, the engagement was made known to the guests, and the wedding day was fixed.

One of the reasons for the privacy of the wedding is given as the death of Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, father of Mr. Whitney's first wife.

Mr. Whitney's eldest son, Harry Payne Whitney, who was married on Aug. 25 last to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, will not be present at the wedding, nor will his eldest daughter, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney leave Lenox to-day for this city en route to Vancouver, B. C., where they are to board the Empress of India, the steamer for Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Paget are in the Adrirondacks, and Mrs. Paget's condition forbids her traveling.

Mr. Whitney has two other children, William Whitney, just of age, and Dorothy, who is not yet introduced to society. Mrs. Whitney died Feb. 5, 1893. She was Miss Flora Payne of Cleveland, and she married Mr. Whitney in 1871, when he was a young and comparatively unknown lawyer.

Mrs. Randolph was Miss Edith May. She is a sister of Fred May and of Miss Carrie May. She was married about twenty years ago to Capt. Arthur Randolph, once of the Queen's Own (Fifteenth) Hussars. She lived with Capt. Randolph for several years after their marriage at Douglastown, L. I. When he died, about six years ago, she went abroad for change of scene, and met Mr. Whitney, who was traveling in Europe with his family.

She is first cousin to Hermann Oelrichs and to Mrs. William Jay, wife of Col. Jay. Through her mother she is related to the Kane and Winthrop families. In her youth she was a famous beauty, and she is still a tall, handsome, and graceful brunette. For the last two years Mrs. Randolph has made her Summer home at Bar Harbor.

Mr. William Collins Whitney was born in Franklin County, Mass., July 15, 1841. He was graduated from Yale in 1863, and delivered the class oration. Two years later he was graduated from the Harvard Law School and began the practice of law in this city. In 1871 he assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He was made Inspector of the city schools in 1872, and was defeated the same year as the candidate of the Reformed Democracy for District Attorney. He was appointed Corporation Counsel of New-York City in 1875, 1876, and 1880. He resigned the office in 1882, and on March 5, 1885, was appointed to President Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Yale conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1888.

EX-JUDGE ROBERTSON SICK.

Friends Fear the Westchester Political Leader May Not Live.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Ex-Judge William H. Robertson was to-day confined to his bed by illness, and was reported this afternoon as being quite low. He has overexerted himself recently over the tangled state of politics in Westchester County, where he has been the Republican leader for more than a quarter of a century.

His friends have noticed that he was not strong for some time, and as he is pretty well advanced in years, they fear he may not recover.

He had worried particularly over the Congressional Convention, called to meet at the Orawampum Hotel, in White Plains, to-morrow, and this is thought to have caused his breakdown in part.

Pickpockets Rob Bishop Starkey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Pickpockets followed in the wake of the Bryan party to-night. They were on the train which brought Bryan from Paterson to this city. Among the passengers on the train was the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey. Either in the crowd at Paterson, on the train, or at the Fourth Avenue Depot in this city, the Bishop was robbed of his gold watch, his purse, and some valuable papers.

Fire in Andrew Carnegie's House.

A workman in Andrew Carnegie's residence, at 5 West Fifty-first Street, lit his pipe before leaving the cellar last night, and is supposed to have thrown the burning match into a box of refuse. Patrolman William E. Doyle saw the box ablaze, and put it out with a bucket of water. In the meantime the watchman of the house turned in an alarm, but the firemen had nothing to do. Mr. Carnegie and his family are in Scotland.

Killed by a Falling Mail Sack.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 28.—James Jones, aged seventy, while standing in the station at Kouts, this county, to-day, was struck on the head by a mail sack thrown from a Pan Handle train, receiving injuries which resulted in his death half an hour later.

A Coal Trust in England.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A combination of British coal operators has been effected with the object of limiting the output.

SUICIDE IN A CEMETERY.

A Prospective Bride Takes Poison After Quarreling with Her Lover.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Sept. 28.—Miss Carrie Horner, aged twenty-two years, only daughter of Charles Horner, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the Westminster Cemetery by taking a dose of strychnine. She was to have been married in a few hours to William Brock.

The young couple met on the street early in the afternoon, and strolled to the cemetery, where they discussed their contemplated marriage. Brock declared that he was not in a position to marry, and pleaded for a postponement. Miss Horner would not consent, and finally informed the young man that if he would not marry in the evening she would take poison. Brock's indifference caused the girl to leave him and go to another part of the cemetery. Fifteen minutes later he found her in convulsions lying on a grave. Friends carried the girl home, where she died.

Mr. Horner was frantic with grief, and so incensed against Brock that his friends restrained him with difficulty from making an attempt to slay him.

MADE HER FALL ON HER KNEES.

And Promise to Marry Him at the Point of a Revolver.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Thomas Koyler, twenty-six years of age, of 321 William Street, Harrison, was committed to the Hudson County Jail this evening by Justice Lawless of Harrison, in default of $500 bail. Koyler is charged with assault and threatening to kill Miss Marie Quinn of 428 William Street.

For some time the principals have been acquainted. Koyler wished to pay attention to the young woman, but she refused to allow it. He annoyed her in many ways, she says. On Saturday night, she says, she met Koyler on the street and he drew a revolver and threatened to kill her unless she married him. She says he forced her to get upon her knees, and while in that posture to promise to marry him, and also that she would have nothing to say to any other man until they were married. She made the promises, fearing she would be killed if she did not.

To-night she and her mother told the story to Judge Lawless.

DR. JOHNSTON'S FATAL SHOTS.

He Fires at a Druggist and His Wife and Then Surrenders.

DUNCANNON, Penn., Sept. 28.—This afternoon Dr. T. L. Johnston, one of the best known physicians in the county, called into his office Druggist George S. Henry, a prominent business man, and taking a large revolver from his pocket deliberately fired three shots at him, two lodging in his shoulder and one in his stomach. He then walked into his hall, and, meeting his wife, he shot her twice, once in the arm and once in the shoulder. He then walked up to his stable, two blocks away, had his team hitched up, and drove down to his office, where he got his ledgers, and, taking in a constable, gave himself up and started for New-Bloomfield, the county seat, ten miles away.

Mrs. Johnston's wounds are not considered dangerous, but it is thought that Henry cannot live.

A TEST OF THE RAINES LAW.

The Adelphi Club of Albany Will Again Be the Defendant.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—It is likely that the case which State Commissioner of Excise Lyman intends to bring to test the question whether social clubs shall pay the liquor tax, under the liquor-tax law of this year, will be begun in this city, and most likely the Adelphi Club will be selected for the purpose of making the test. The reason for this selection is that the Adelphi is the only social club in the city whose membership does not contain a Supreme Court or a Court of Appeals Justice or Judge.

Man Blown to Atoms.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 28.—A boiler exploded to-day at No. 2 Colliery, near Harwood, killing John Metro, who was blown to atoms, and fatally injuring two laborers, Michael and Andrew Wargo. The building was demolished.

The Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Laurier, replying to a question put by Sir Charles Tupper, said that prorogation would be reached on or before Saturday next.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for cooler and fair weather, followed by rain, with northeasterly winds.

The barometer had fallen last night except in New-England, the middle Atlantic States, and on the west gulf coast; it was lowest north of Dakota, and the gulf storm was apparently central to the southwest of Tampa. Brisk to high winds were reported from the central gulf coast, but only fresh to brisk northeasterly winds continued on the south Atlantic coast.

It was cooler in the Gulf States and central Mississippi Valley and New-England, and decidedly warmer in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations.

Light showers prevailed on the Atlantic coast and in the lower Mississippi Valey, and heavy local rains in Tennessee and the lower Ohio Valley.

The weather was generally fair from New-England westward over the lake region to the Dakotas, and also generally fair west of the Mississippi.

Threatening weather and rain are indicated from the lake region and New-York southward to the east gulf coast, and cooler northerly winds.

The winds are likely to increase in force on the Atlantic coast and become dangerous off the south Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	55	65	67
6 A. M.	54	64	67
9 A. M.	57	65	68
12 M.	64	67	69
4 P. M.	64	67	70
6 P. M.	63	65	68
9 P. M.	62	64	66
12 P. M.	62	61	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.50
Weather Bureau	66.00
Corresponding date 1895	60.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN

A FORMAL TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO BE MADE OCT. 1.

Henry Fink as President Will Succeed Henry Fink as Receiver—Final Steps in the Reorganization—A Well-Equipped Railroad Man's Varied and Active Career—How He Advanced Through the Many Grades of Railway Service.

The officers of the reorganized Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will take possession of all the property belonging to the system immediately after 12 o'clock tomorrow night. Mr. Henry Fink, the new President, and Mr. F. J. Kimball, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, will succeed themselves in official control of the Norfolk and Western lines. As co-receivers, they have managed the property pending its reorganization, and the present owners have unanimously requested them to continue in charge.

The final step in the reorganization was the purchase by the new company at receiver's sale of all the railroads and other properties held by the old Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. To bring about this sale three mortgages were foreclosed, viz., the Norfolk and Western consolidated 100-year mortgage, the Maryland and Washington Division mortgage of the Norfolk and Western, and the first mortgage of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad. The stockholders of the new company met last Thursday and elected the President and other executive officers. The headquarters of the Board of Directors will hereafter be in this city.

Henry Fink, the President of the new organization, has had an active, varied, and successful career. He was born in Germany Nov. 29, 1831, and was educated in the Polytechnic School at Darmstadt. While quite young he came to this country. At the age of twenty years he entered railway service, and has remained in it ever since. His first work was as rodman and transitman on the Western Maryland Road, a post which he held for six months. He advanced rapidly through the various subordinate grades in the engineering department, and in the Fall of 1852 he was appointed resident engineer in charge of construction on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Subsequently he became resident construction engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg Road.

As he acquired experience, Mr. Fink developed marked administrative qualities, and his field of labor constantly expanded. From November, 1858, to November, 1867, Mr. Fink was Master of Road and Master of Transportation of the Norfolk and Petersburg. From 1871 to June, 1876, he was Superintndent of Transportation of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, and for five years thereafter he was the Receiver and General Manager of that road. His connection with the Norfolk and Western began May 4, 1881, when he became the Second Vice President and General Manager, a position which he held a little more than two years. About the same time he became Vice President and General Manager of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, also General Manager of the Memphis and Charleston, and General Manager of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line.

Mr. Fink's knowledge of Southern railroads and his large capacity for work, made his services especially valuable in Southern territory. In April, 1887, he was called to the Vice Presidency of the Richmond and Danville, and about the same time he was elected Vice President of the Memphis and Charleston. From November, 1890, to March, 1893, he served as Vice President of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific, and also as Vice President of the Alabama Great Southern Road. Since June of 1892 Mr. Fink's attention and abilities have been devoted chiefly to receiverships. From 1892 to November, 1895, he was receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and from 1892 to date he has served as receiver of the Memphis and Charleston. He was appointed one of the receivers of the Norfolk and Western on Feb. 6, 1895.

In railroad and financial circles generally Henry Fink is regarded as a man of ability and resources. He is well known in New-York City, where, in recent years, he has spent much of his time.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Gov. Morton resumed official business at the Executive Chamber to-day. He has announced the appointment of Frank W. Fiero of Watkins as District Attorney of Schuyler County, in place of Edwin O. Boylen, deceased. The Governor has also appointed Tilley Blakely of Otsego as District Attorney of Otsego County, in place of Frank L. Smith, deceased, and Junia W. Dykeman of Dykemans, in place of Edwin C. Penny, resigned, as Coroner of Putnam County.

Gov. Morton has named as additional commisioners to represent the State of New-York at the Tennessee Centennial celebration to be held in Nashville in 1897, Messrs. Thomas C. Platt, Thomas W. Evans, and Horace E. Garth, all of New-York City. These appointments were requested by Commisioner General A. W. Wills of the Tennessee Centennial. The Commissioners serve at their own expense.

A New-Jersey Minister Missing.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Rev. C. D. Coleman, a retired minister and formerly a missionary in Mexico and Chile, has been missing for a week. Last Monday he left home for a ride on his bicycle. He told his wife when he started that he would be back within an hour. He did not return within the designated time, but his wife did not worry over this, as he is a strong advocate of silver, and when engaged in a political discussion would continue it for hours, heedless of how time was slipping by. He did not return that night, and she became alarmed. Nothing has since been heard of him. His wife and children think he met with foul play. He was not prepared for a long stay away from home when he started. Even had he gone away to stay, his wife says, he would have written.

Four to One on McKinley.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 28.—A bet on the election of McKinley, in which odds of 4 to 1 are given, was recorded here to-day in a horse trade. W. M. Wallace will pay Holloway Brothers $2,000 for an Onondaga yearling if Bryan shall be elected. If McKinley shall be elected Wallace will get the colt for $500.

BRYAN IS LOSING GROUND

POPOCRAT MANAGERS ALARMED BY OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

The Candidate Came East Against the Wishes of Chairman Jones and a Chilly Feeling Has Been Aroused in Consequence—The Betting Strongly Favors McKinley—Kansas Pronounced Safe for the Republicans—Kentucky in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Although this town is outside the centre of political activity there can be no doubt that the exact situation is better understood here than elsewhere. The reason for this is plain. Washington is the Mecca of all politicians. They go to New-York or to Chicago to take their orders or to consult with the leaders of the different parties. They come to Washington on business connected with the various departments which, directly or indirectly, affect their political standing at home. While here they talk—not always for publication—about the situation. Added to their testimony concerning the trend of public sentiment is that of innumerable correspondents in every State who have friends at the capital.

Bryan Losing Ground.

As a result, one who makes the rounds of the departments and the political headquarters for political news has no difficulty in forming a conclusion as to the present state of the canvas. It may be summed up in a few words. Bryan has been losing ground for a month. His managers say publicly they have resigned all hope of securing Electoral votes in the region north and east of the Ohio River. The fact that the candidate is now talking in the Eastern States cuts no figure in the calculations of those who are intrusted with the management of his campaign. Bryan is headstrong. The reception accorded him during his first tour of the East turned his head. He thinks he sees votes where his managers see only a pardonable curiosity. Had he been amenable to advice he would now be at work in the middle West. He will go West soon, but not soon enough to suit the long-headed members of the Popocratic outfit. Chairman Jones is being criticized in the South and West for permitting Bryan to visit New England. If the advice of Jones had been followed, the candidate would not have invaded the East a second time.

Jones and Bryan at Odds.

It is little enough to say that the relations existing between the "boy orator" and the head of the Popocratic Committee are not as cordial as they were at the beginning of the campaign. Self-willed and egotistic, Bryan relies upon his own judgment and makes no secret of his belief that Jones and his associates fail to measure up to the requirements of the situation. Mr. Jones has no record as an executive officer to fall back upon, and the personal following of Bryan is certain to unload upon his shoulders in November the responsibility for the overwhelming defeat which already is rearing its shadow upon the political horizon. While the close friends of Jones have much respect for his opinion, they confess that he is in line for a good deal of trouble.

While Jones and Butler and the other Popocratic leaders make no secret of their conviction that the East is lost to Bryan, it does not follow that they are as hopeful as they say they are of the conditions in the remainder of the country. Those who are in their confidence exhibit a degree of fear that well illustrates the private feelings of the leaders. The States already conceded to McKinley by these leaders have a total of 120 Electoral votes.

The Betting.

The betting on the outcome gives a good indication of the sentiment throughout the country. Odds are offered on McKinley in States having a total Electoral vote of 230. They are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. There are five other States where the betting is even, the poolrooms taking the McKinley end. These States, which have 46 Electoral votes, are California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia. According to the gamblers' estimate, McKinley has at least 276 Electoral votes in sight. Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, whose tables furnished prior to McKinley's nomination gave him an extended reputation for far-sightedness, claimed, a few days ago, that McKinley would have 274 votes. The fact that those betting men are willing to risk money on an even larger vote is a source of great satisfaction to the General. In a letter just received from him by a Washington friend, he says: "The funny part of all this is that I sent my figures to New-York, Chicago and Cincinnati two days before Chairman Jones's schedule came out, and so he neither incited nor excited me. A little strange, is it not, that the country should think I was bluffing back at Jones of Arkansas, who knows about as much about politics and forthcoming events as he does about the New Jerusalem."

Better Outlook in the West.

Information received here regarding the situation in the West is not in line with the predictions of the Popocratic leaders. A man from Kentucky said this morning to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if the election in Kentucky could be held to-morrow there would be a majority of at least 30,000 for McKinley. "The next month will witness an unparalleled campaign in Kentucky," he added, "and there may be a change in the situation. I believe, however, that the sound-money sentiment will be increased. The silverites have nobody of National prominence to put into the field. Teller made a dismal failure in the State. While Blackburn is popular, everybody knows he has no knowledge of financial matters, and what he may have to say on the stump will not carry much weight. Carlisle is to make several speeches next month, and they ought to have a tremendous influence. If there is no change in the situation, and I do not see how there can be, the sound-money people will win a notable victory."

Kansas Safe for McKinley.

The news from Kansas is not less reassuring. Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Committee writes that the campaign is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. "There has never been a time," he says, "when the rank and file of the Republican Party were so determined to win a fight as they are at this time. We are making a thorough and systematic campaign, and we have evidence of the growing strength of the party in almost every community. In my judgment we are 10 per cent. stronger now than we were at the opening of the campaign. There seems to be a prevailing opinion among the Republicans East and West that Kansas is a doubtful State. This opinion is not shared by those closely connected with the Republican campaign in this State."

Bryan's Hopeless Fight.

Letters like these are not alone relied upon by the sound-money leaders. The reports delivered in person by prominent politicians of the different States in the middle West confirm them in every detail. It is in the air here that Bryan is waging a hopeless fight. Men who a fortnight ago were full of enthusiasm over the alleged prospects of a silver victory now confess that the prospect is dark. An index to the prevailing sentiment is furnished by several Southern papers in their references to the present trip of Bryan in New-England. The Birmingham (Ala.) News, for instance, attacks Jones for assigning Bryan to the East, and implores the Popocratic management to send the candidate West "before his last chance is swallowed up."

WATSON WILL FIGHT.

Intends to Return to Kansas and Oppose Fusion.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—A telegram received from Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Vice President, confirms the announcement that Mr. Watson is to return to Kansas for another attempt at overthrowing the fusion deal. It is as follows:

"I will return to Kansas and support the Populist National ticket—Bryan and Watson. The fusionists in Kansas have bolted the National Convention of the party, rebelled against the National Committee, and treated with contempt the National nominees. Sewall is no more our candidate than Hobart is. Democrats are ruining Bryan in the mad attempt to compel Populists to vote for Sewall. Democratic managers should stand by the St. Louis contract, just as the Populists did."

Chairman of the Middle-of-the-Road Committee expects Mr. Watson to reach Kansas within a day or two after the Georgia election—certainly before Oct. 15—and that he will be able between that and Oct. 20, when Electoral ticket changes must be made, to convince the Kansas fusionists of the necessity of a fair division of the Electors if they would carry Kansas for Bryan.

The fusion scheme now in effect gives the Democrats Sewall Electors in return for support of the Populist State ticket. The Watsonites claim that this is not a fair division, and demand at least half the Electors in addition to the State ticket.

SEWALL MUST RETIRE.

A Populist Paper Threatens to Bolt Bryan.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—The Progressive Farmer, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, attacks Electoral fusion in to-day's issue, saying:

"So far as we are concerned, the Electors may all be Democrats, Republicans, People's Party, or Silver Party Electors. We are only interested in the nominees. If this Electoral combination means the election of Sewall in the final round-up, no honest reformer is under any obligation to vote for it. If wisdom finally prevails, and a good man is substituted for Sewall, we care not who he is, then no good citizen will hesitate in choosing between this Electoral ticket and the McKinley-Hanna ticket. We will wait patiently to see if wisdom, patriotism, and justice shall prevail. If a decent avenue is opened, all right; if not, we shall exercise American citizenship and wash our hands of the whole outfit and begin the fight for reform all over again, and in a sensible way."

The "Girl in White" for Bryan.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 28.—Miss Minna Murray, the "girl in white," who, during the nominations at Chicago attracted attention by leading a Boles demonstration in the galleries of Convention Hall, spoke to a large audience here to-night in support of Bryan. Commencing Oct. 1 Miss Murray has been engaged by the silver Democratic and Silver Committee to speak under their direction.

Says Colorado Is for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Democratic National Committeeman C. Thomas of Colorado said to-day that no circumstances possibly could arise to prevent Colorado from going for Bryan. All the silver forces in the State, he said, were united.

Populist Move in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—Chairman Parker of the Populist State Central Committee said to-day that the Populists would withdraw every candidate for Congress in the State except those in the First and Fourth districts.

TORPEDO BOAT CONTRACTS.

Recommendation as to the Bids Opened Sept. 11.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Bath Iron Works of Maine probably will build two of the thirty-knot torpedo boats, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco the remaining one; Wolff & Zwicken of Portland, Oregon, two twenty-two-and-one-half-knot boats; Herreshoff three twenty-knot boats; the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore two, and Hillman Brothers of Philadelphia one.

This is the recommendation reached by Chief Constructor Hichborn and Engineer in Chief Melville, to whom the numerous and complicated bids opened Sept. 11 were referred. The two bureaus under these officers have devoted their energies unremittingly for the last two weeks to canvassing the relative merits of the designs offered by the competitors, and no doubt is felt that their recommendaions will be followed in awarding the contracts.

The policy pursued has been to obtain boats as large as possible under the proposals and to secure as many as the appropriation of $1,300,000 would permit.

The official report of Commodores Hichborn and Melville to the Secretary of the Navy has been presented to Acting Secretary McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo may conclude to leave final action to Secretary Herbert, who is expected from Europe next Saturday. Under the law the contracts must be signed on or before Oct. 8.

Launch of Torpedo Boat No. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Torpedo Boat No. 3 will be launched from the yards of the Columbia Iron Works, at Baltimore, Oct. 1. This addition to the navy, which must make a speed of 24½ knots an hour, is one of the three under construction at the same yards, each of them being of 142 tons displacement. They will be ready for service next March, but cannot have their trial trips until the ice shall have disappeared from Chesapeake Bay, as their hulls are exceedingly light.

The same company is building the submarine boat for the navy. The new boat will not be named when launched, but, as in the case of No. 6, launched by the Herreshoffs recently, will be known by a number until a decision shall be reached on the advisability of naming vessels after men, as in the case of the Cushing and Ericsson.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—At a convention of National Democrats held at White Plains on Saturday, Sept. 26, J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye was nominated for member of Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County, and ten delegates were chosen to a Congressional convention to be held at Yonkers on Wednesday. Resolutions indorsing the Indianapolis platform and nominees and condemning the Chicago platform were adopted.

—The Bradhurst Republican Club will hold a banner raising and mass meeting on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street west of Eighth Avenue to-night. Addresses will be made by Senator John Ford, Congressman Quigg, Alderman Goodman, E. Lauterbach, T. C. Campbell, Frank J. Martin, and the candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-third Assembly District, Mr. Richard Gilleland. A large attendance is expected.

—At the noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club yesterday the speakers were Job E. Hedges, Secretary to the Mayor, and Charles H. Litchman, President of the Home Market Alliance of Mssachusetts. At to-day's meeting the speakers will be J. Proctor Clarke and J. Franklin Fort of New-Jersey.

—There was the usual large attendance at yesterday's noonday meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League. Senator Coggeshall presided. Prof. Williams of Brown University spoke. He called the laboring man "the storm centre of the campaign." Representative Quigg will speak to-day.

—A meeting of the Woman's Republican League of Brooklyn will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Grand Union Hall, 260 Court Street, between Harrison and Degraw Streets. Mrs. Helen V. Boswell, Chairman of the New-York Association, will be the speaker.

—A meeting of the McKinley League will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at headquarters, 189 Third Avenue. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

HEARD CANDIDATE BLACK

HE AND MR. WOODRUFF WELCOMED IN THIS CITY.

They, with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Edward Lauterbach, Make Speeches at a Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall—Repudiation Characterized as an Offense Against Honor—Names of W. C. Whitney and ex-Gov. Flower Cheered.

The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff, were welcomed by their first New-York audience last night. They opened their campaign in this city at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, under the management of the New-York County Committee.

The hall was filled with enthusiastic Republicans. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy presided, and made a short speech. The candidate spoke to the applauding crowd, and other speeches were made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Edward Lauterbach.

A few minutes before the meeting began there came marching down one of the aisles a body of young men in uniform, a sort of zouave costume. They carried banners on which were the pictures of McKinley and Hobart. At the front was a banner which bore the words in gilt, "McKinley and Hobart Battery, Thirteenth Assembly District." The battery marched to the platform.

The boxes were reserved for members of the National, State, and County Republican Committees and their friends. In one box in the lower tier, to the left of the speakers, were Chairman Hanna, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. W. M. Osborne, and N. B. Scott of the National Committee.

One of the boxes had been reserved for Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and a party of friends. The ladies of his party were present, but the Lord Chief Justice was detained.

Introduced Mr. Black.

Gen. Tracy read his speech, in which he forcibly outlined the issues of the campaign, and at the close presented Mr. Black. The crowd arose and cheered. The candidate spoke without notes. He had many pointed sentences. He spoke far less than half an hour. The opening of his speech was in marked contrast with his speech at Saratoga. Some of the things he said were:

"Never in our history has there been greater reason to rejoice than now, for never have our people, with more general accord, recognized the existence of a solemn duty, or arisen to perform it with greater zeal.

"Ability and character are not determined by success alone; the manner of enduring defeat is quite as good a test, and those who have endured defeat at the hands of their own party and have yet continued steadfast to their principles and have allied themselves with those of disagreeing political faiths, in order to maintain them, are worthy of the respect of honest men.

"The course of these independent citizens will not only strengthen the Republican party, but it has already shaken the faith of their former associates. It will stimulate careful and exact consideration of the questions now prominently before this country. And such consideration must result in the substantial benefit to the cause of honesty and progress for which the Republican Party has always stood.

"If that silver wave had been strong enough to last and move on, the lot of the laboring man would have been not of it, but under it.

"These values or accumulations may be destroyed or lost or reduced in various ways, by theft or accident, or by failure of a bank. But I never heard until this year a proposal to vote them away.

Cannot Break Nature's Chain.

"We must not deceive ourselves by saying that we in the United States can regulate the value of standards of value by ourselves, and can unaided force silver to a par with gold and maintain it there. We are a strong and resourceful people, but let us not overestimate our strength. We are a part of human society, and we must depend upon others, as they must depend upon us. Society is constructed as a whole, and not in parts or sections. We cannot free ourselves from all the nations of the earth and go our way alone without breaking all the chains which nature has imposed, and this we have not the power to do.

"Our business has been as completely beyond our reach as though it were stowed away in a vault set on a time lock, which took four years to run down. It was our fault that it was locked up four years ago. If it be locked up again now it will be worse than a fault. We cannot claim that we have not had experience enough to make us anxious to open the safe.

"There is behind that platform a direct tendency against every purpose of a Republican Government. The success of that platform is an encouragement to those abhorrent forces which arouse the indignation and hostility of every man who loves his country. Populism is a disease and may be outgrown. Repudiation is an offense against honor and good morals, but Anarchy is a crime which threatens the life of the State and the safety of its people. It is to American citizenship what the nightmare is to healthful slumber.

Mr. Woodruff's Speech.

After the quarfet had sung a chorus with the refrain, "Whoa, mule, whoa!" Gen. Tracy introduced the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Woodruff spoke briefly, not touching the issues of the campaign, but making some reference to the mixed condition in the Democratic camp, and expressing fear that overconfidence on the part of the Republicans might have evil effects. Mr. Woodruff closed with a picture of the marriage of "Miss Brooklyn and Father Knickerbocker."

"If the wedding ceremony is performed in the Springtime of '97," he said, "and the marriage certificate is signed by the next Governor of the State, the first-born of the wedlock will bear no birthmarks of tiger spots."

Henry Cabot Lodge.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts followed Mr. Woodruff. The crowd cheered him as loudly as it had cheered the candidates. Mr. Lodge spoke for nearly an hour. He placed a manuscript within reach upon the Chairman's desk, but seldom referred to it. Mr. Lodge's opening sentence was this:

"No American should be elected to any office who speaks of any part of the United States as the enemy's country," and as soon as he uttered it the audience manifested its sympathy with the sentiment.

Further Mr. Lodge pleased his audience by some complimentary references to the magnitude of New-York City and the intimate relationship between the interests of this city with those of every other part of the country. He then turned his attention to the currency question. This remark brought applause:

"You will be able to get a dollar under free coinage only as you get it now, by exchanging for it labor or some other thing of solid value. The difference will be that instead of getting as good a dollar as you get now, you will get one worth only half as much. The loss will fall on the wage earners, for wages under an inflated currency do not rise so fast as prices. You can mark up the price of commodities in a day, but you cannot mark up the wages of labor in that fashion."

Later in his speech Mr. Lodge turned to the issue raised by Bryan of "the classes against the masses" and brought a storm of applause by these words:

"The man who attempts to create class feeling in this country is an enemy of the public weal. He is the worst foe of American institutions and American prosperity. We are all masses here and we are all equal in the eye of the law. To drop argument and seek to set one American against another is to enter on the road which in France ended in the horrors of the Commune."

Mr. Lodge brought further cheers by reference to the foreign questions which will, he said, come up for settlement in the near future. He spoke of enforcing and maintaining the Monroe doctrine, and the crowd cheered lustily.

Edward Lauterbach.

Edward Lauterbach was the last speaker. He dwelt mainly on the silver issue. Protection took second place, and he wound up with an appeal for votes for Black and Woodruff on the record made by the Republicans since they last gained control of the State Government.

Mr. Lauterbach estimated the majority for the Republican State ticket in the coming election at 100,000.

Cheers followed the naming of William C. Whitney and ex-Gov. Flower when Mr. Lauterbach said that they, together with many other Democrats, were with the Republican Party on the money question.

RAN THE FIELDS IN BARE FEET.

People Thought Mrs. Neresheimer Mad, but She Was Not.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 28.—Mrs. E. August Neresheimer, the wife of a diamond dealer of 20 Maiden Lane, New-York, was noticed by a neighbor, early one morning, walking barefooted in the fields. She lives in a beautiful house, is young, attractive, and popular.

The news of her singular behavior spread. Residents near by began to get up early and watch her furtively. Several times persons saw her fall to the ground and scream, and they got out of the way hastily. It turned out, however, that Mrs. Neresheimer has taken to the Kneipp cure, and explained things to a reporter to-day.

"You see," she said, "I have been suffering for a long time with rheumatic gout, and I have taken every remedy that I ever heard of, but without getting any benefit. Some time ago I read about the wonders of the Kneipp water cure, and determined to try it. I thought the best way to do it was to go out in my bicycle suit, but without shoes or stockings.

"I never knew, however, that I was being observed until a few mornings ago, when I saw a few of my neighbors looking stealthily at me with wide-open eyes. I thought then that they would consider my conduct strange, but did not expect to be set down as an insane woman.

"One morning I saw a number of Italian laborers going along the road, and one of them pointed to me first, and then, putting his finger to his forehead, he seemed to be indicating to his companions that I was demented. It is true that I threw myself on the ground and gave vent to a little scream. In fact, I have done that quite a number of times. It was not from insanity, however; I either stepped on a brier or stubbed my toe against some pesky stone.

"As for the Kneipp cure, I have been walking in the dew-wet grass every morning for about two weeks now, and I have been wonderfully relieved. At first I walked for fifteen minutes, but now I go about some times for two hours. It seems to be the electricity in the earth that is so beneficial."

THE CITY BAR'S NEW HOME.

The Association Will Entertain Many Guests on Oct. 8.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York will open its new building, at 42 West Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday, Oct. 8.

An evening reception will be given, to which have been invited members of the association, about 1,500, and also upward of 1,000 special guests. The list of guests includes the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, Judges of the State, county and city officials, and the Judges and the officials of the neighboring States; the most distinguished merchants, bankers, and business men, the leaders in the professions, and many distinguished foreigners temporarily residing in this city.

The programme for the evening will include a speech by Chief Justice Fuller. Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, was invited to be present with Chief Justice Fuller, but he will not be able to remain here until reception day.

The Committee of Arrangements for the opening of the building consists of George L. Rivel, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Charles Field. The House Committee includes Thomas Thacher, George W. Wickersham, and George H. Adams.

Manager E. O. Price Better.

E. O. Price was said to be slightly improved yesterday. Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, the alientist, was called into consultation by Dr. G. H. Richtmyer on Saturday. He said that Mr. Price was suffering from a gastric disturbance, which caused a reflex congestion of the base of the brain. Neither of the physicians considers Mr. Price's condition critical. Proctor's Pleasure Palace road company will close its season Oct. 10, because of the illness of Mr. Price, who had the tour entirely under his direction. Miller Kent and Miss Johnstone Bennett, who are with the road company, will appear during the remainder of the season at the Pleasure Palace and Twenty-third Street Theatre.

Charges Blackmore with Forgery.

Lawrence R. Blackmore, the New-York manager of the Craig H. Reynolds Foundry Company of Dayton, Ohio, whose office is at 101 Beekman Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery in the third degree. The complainant was Harrie Reynolds of the foundry at Dayton, who came to this city for the purpose. He alleges that Blackmore rendered false accounts of his disbursements to the company to the amount of $400. Blackmore was committed to the Tombs by Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions.

Irish Indignation Meeting.

Eight hundred persons, including a delegation of fifty from the Amnesty and Prisoners' Fund Associations of this City, St. Patrick's Alliance of Brooklyn, and the Hibernian Rifle Corps of Long Island City, held an indignation meeting in Columbia Hall, Greenpoint, last night, over the treatment of Dr. Gallagher and other Irish political prisoners in Portland Prison, England. Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner presided. James F. Eagan, who was one of Dr. Gallagher's fellow-prisoners, was among those who spoke.

Left Her Store and Disappeared.

Miss Catherine Powers, forty years old, who kept a candy store on Bergenline Avenue, Guttenberg, and lived in rooms behind the store, disappeared last Thursday, and has not since been seen. She left the store open, but sent a note to her sister, Mrs. Mary Gorman, who lives near her, asking her to take charge of the store. She was preparing to enter a convent, but her health gave way and she was obliged to abandon her purpose. It is supposed that she wandered away while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity.

M'KINLEY TO THE NEGRO

PRAISES HIM FOR HIS ADVANCE IN THIRTY YEARS.

A Delegation of Ministers Visits Canton and Is Congratulated on the Progress of the Race in Material and Spiritual Affairs—Old Friends Among the Visitors to the Candidate—Five Delegations Expected to Present Themselves To-day.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—A delegation of veterans from Lisbon and other towns in Columbia County, Ohio, arrived at noon to-day, and called on Major McKinley. Congressman R. W. Taylor was the spokesman. He called attention to the fact that Columbia County in 1876 threw its vote in the Congressional Convention to McKinley, giving him the nomination, thus starting him on his upward career. Major McKinley replied appropriately to this friendly greeting, without touching on the political issues of the day.

The second delegation arrived about 2 o'clock from Cleveland. It was made up of 200 or 300 colored people, mostly delegates to the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Arnett grasped the candidate's hand and said: "Major McKinley, I have shaken hands with every President from Lincoln down, and I want the honor of conferring the Presidential succession on you."

In his speech Bishop Arnett said to Major McKinley: "Eight millions of colored people look upon you as the star of hope for their race and for the country." Major McKinley, in response, said:

"This is to me a most interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate the kind words, the earnest words, the eloquent words, spoken by Bishop Arnett. They move my soul. They inspire me with confidence. I wish his voice and his patriotic sentiments, so well expressed, might have been heard by thousands rather than by the few hundred gathered about me to-day.

"I am glad to meet the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. That you should have set aside the business of your annual conference long enough to pay me a visit is an honor which I greatly appreciate and shall always remember. It is a matchless civilization in which we live; a civilization that recognizes the common and universal brotherhood of man. [Great applause.] It is a glorious Constitution, the American Constitution, under which we live, that secures to every citizen beneath our flag absolute freedom of religious doctrine and privilege and belief; a Constitution that recognizes neither creed nor color, nor race, nor nationality, nor caste, nor classes; [Great applause] but protects and defends all alike and accords to each civil and religious liberty. The history of your race is one of wonderful progress, under the most trying and difficult circumstances. You have my congratulations upon the progress you have already made and my prayer for still greater progress in the future. [Great applause.] I bid you improve the glorious opportunities with which you are blessed. [Applause.]

"I recall, as I stand in your presence to-day, with peculiar pleasure, that during the great international exposition at Chicago, at the World's Parliament of Religion, when men of all countries and races and religions had assembled under one roof, your Bishop Arnett was chosen to represent your race. It was a high and deserved distinction. With what modesty and ability he bore the honor; with what credit to your race and to our country he discharged the duty, every Ohioan knows, and every Ohioan feels an increasing pride in him and the race he represents. May God bless and keep you all." [Great applause.]

Five delegations are expected here to-morrow.

Delegation from Central New-York.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—H. D. Burrill of Syracuse, N. Y., is arranging for a large excursion from Central New-York Oct. 6. It is expected that 600 persons will join the party. Mr. Burrill had a talk with Major McKinley this noon, and told him the Republican Escort of Syracuse, the Fulton Continentals, one hundred wheelmen, and the Syracuse Woman's League, would be among his Syracuse visitors. Many prominent Republicans of Central New-York will be in the party. Among those expected are ex-Senator Hiscock, ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Congressman T. L. Pool, Carroll E. Smith, Horace White, and Daniel Crichton.

BIG MAJORITIES PREDICTED.

Good Reports at Chicago from Ohio and Iowa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Among the callers at Republican headquarters to-day was Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. He addressed the noonday meeting of the McKinley Commercial Travelers' Club, and predicted that Ohio would give McKinley 100,000 majority. He said the leading Democrats of the State were for sound money, and that wherever he had spoken in Ohio prominent members of the Democratic Party had had seats on the stage.

Lieut. Gov. Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio also called at headquarters. He is on his way home from Iowa. He predicts Iowa will give at least 80,000 majority for McKinley.

Among the assignments made to-day by the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican Committee are the following: Warner Miller of New-York, to speak at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 14; Llewellyn Powers, Governor-elect of Maine, to speak in Michigan Oct. 19 and 24, and in Minnesota Oct. 26 and 31.

FUSION WITH GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Republican Congressional Deal in Alabama Worries Silverites.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 28.—Congressman T. H. Aldrich, Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth or Birmingham district, has sent in his resignation to the District Committee, which is to meet here on Wednesday.

It will be the policy of the Republican leaders not to put a man in Mr. Aldrich's place, but to throw the Republican vote to the gold Democratic candidate to be named here to-morrow. L. J. Lawson, a Greensborough banker and Treasurer of Hale County, will be this nominee. Dr. R. A. Moseley, ex-Republican State Chairman, is said to be seeking the Republican nomination, and it is predicted he will run whether nominated or not.

Aldrich's action has caused much perturbation among the silver Democrats, who see that it may lead to a strong combination against them in the most thorough sound-money district in the State.

Campaign Literature Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Hyattsville, Md., yesterday, played havoc with a shipment of Republican campaign literature, with which one of the cars was loaded. It consisted of thousands of documents, printed in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and consigned to the Senate folding room and the Republican Congressional headquarters. The documents included speeches of Senator Caffery, Representatives Apsley and Linton. These are scattered promiscuously about the scene of the wreck, but if gathered up many of them can yet be used.

Republican Split in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of Independent Republicans to-night, Alexander Crow, Jr., a manufacturer, was nominated for Sheriff in opposition to the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Crow was defeated for the Shrievalty nomination at the regular convention, and his friends, believing that the methods taken to nominate his opponent were not as honorable as they should have been, have determined to run him in opposition to the party candidate. Mr. Crow has been indorsed by many leading business men of his party.

Declares for Palmer and Buckner.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Times of this city, a Democratic paper of which ex-Congressman Miles Ross's son Millard is the principal owner, has decided to support Palmer and Buckner and sound money.

Gen. Palmer Starts for Home To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senator Palmer will leave here at 3:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for his home in Springfield.

Sound-Money Democrats of Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 28.—The sound-money Democrats of Summit, supporters of Palmer and Buckner, have begun an active campaign. They will hold a big mass meeting Friday night, at which addresses will be made by Wheeler H. Peckham and Charles S. Fairchild of New-York.

BUYERS IN TOWN.

Representatives of Prominent Business Houses All over the Country.

L. P. Labonte, Manchester, N. H.; Miss J. Linen, hosiery and underwear; Miss Longwell, trimmings and fancy goods; Mr. Guyon, domestics, linens, and cottons; B. J. Conlon, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg; A. P. Burchfield, dry goods and notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Nelson, corsets, 53 Franklin Street; Marlborough Hotel.

A. M. Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Sauer, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street, Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, Woolfender & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Taylor, Jr., dry goods, Hotel Metropole.

H. A. Skidmore & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dry goods and notions, Murray Hill Hotel.

Havens and Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics, 258 Church Street, Windsor Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stutt, notions, Park Avenue Hotel.

Stiefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stiefel, furnishing goods, Hoffman House.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions, Hotel Imperial.

J. Kaufmann & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Kaufmann, clothing, 746 Broadway, Hotel Imperial.

John B. Wegman, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Stevenson, millinery, Hotel Imperial.

J. L. Branders & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Branders, dress goods and cloaks, 327 Church Street, Hotel Imperial.

D. McCarthy & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Van Wagener represents; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Malley, Neely & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; E. McGrath; cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Marcheimer, domestics, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; linens and white goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, furnishing goods, 102 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Hugh Glenn & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods, 55 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Samuel Lees & Sons, Philadelphia; C. J. Lees, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum, & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery, 120 Franklin Street, St. Denis Hotel.

United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. M. Sanford, collars and cuffs, St. Denis Hotel.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, dry goods and notions, Hotel Albert.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, woolens, Hotel Marlborough.

S. Cohen & Co., Boston Mass., dry goods, notions, &c., Hotel Vendome.

Isaac Lisem & Co., Quincy, Ill.; C. E. Ebert, hosiery and underwear, 51 Leonard Street, Stewart House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks, 115 Worth Street, Stewart House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks, 57 White Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Display of New Things in Fabrics and Machinery.

The sixty-fifth exhibition, or fair, of the American Institute was opened last night in Madison Square Garden. Although some of the arrangements were not completed, the display was of uncommon interest. One hundred firms and individuals had space for exhibits. Many others have made application for privileges.

Among the exhibits which attracted special attention were glove manufacturing and fancy goods, auto-telephone and desk lights, paper and writing materials, self-lighting lamps, boilers and heating apparatus, automatic electric scales, monuments, statuary, shoes, household furniture, jewelry, hardware, carved moldings and decorations, musical instruments, bicycles, silk-weaving and manufactured goods, printing presses, phonographs, photographs and portraits in pastel, electrical appliances, a model of the Washington Arch, and type-setting machines.

The opening was enlivened by a musical programme by D'Aquin's Military Band.

Wanderings of a Man Fatally Hurt.

Aristides Canessa, the young Genoese who fell down the stairs leading from the west mezzanine exit at Koster & Bial's to the ground Sept. 12, died on Saturday at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Canessa was taken to the New-York Hospital at first. He remained there about five hours, and, although the physicians informed him that he was seriously injured, he insisted on leaving, and went to the Hotel Martin, where he was not received. He then went to the Union Square Hotel, where he remained one night, and then went to Brooklyn to a friend, Dr. Modine, at 75 Second Place. Here he grew worse, and Dr. Modine took him to the Long Island College Hospital.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS.

Every dealer is supplied with a large variety, from which each purchaser of a package of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes is entitled to a choice free.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

POPOCRATS IN COUNCIL

LEADERS AND CANDIDATES TALK OVER THE CAMPAIGN.

Bryan and Sewall Confer with Their Managers—Senators Jones, Gorman, and Faulkner with Them, but Senator Hill Absent—One Object Said to be to Raise Money—Senator Jones Professes Satisfaction with the Situation.

Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Popocratic National Committee, reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Chicago just before 7 o'clock last evening. A few moments before, Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland arrived at the hotel, registered, and went to his room. Earlier in the day Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia also arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

These leaders of the advocates of repudiation had come to town for a conference with Messrs. Bryan and Sewall and to have a general talk over campaign matters. It was said that they had expected to meet Senator Hill here also, but Senator Hill remained at Wolfert's Roost, and if the other Senators were disappointed at not meeting him they said nothing about it.

Upon Mr. Bryan's arrival from Paterson, at 11 o'clock last night, he was met at the Desbrosses Street Ferry by Treasurer St. John and Sergeant at Arms James Oliver. They had a carriage in waiting, and, as soon as Mr. Bryan got in, he was driven directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the carriage also was a gentleman who was said to be Mr. Bryan's physician.

Senators Jones, Faulkner, and Gorman, and Mr. Sewall were awaiting Mr. Bryan in Senator Jones's rooms. The candidate and Mr. St. John reached the apartment by the side staircase, on West Twenty-third Street. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was seen in the lobby of the hotel, but it

BRYAN IN THE DARKNESS

DIM LIGHTS NEARLY CAUSE A PANIC AT PATERSON.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Demand a Glimpse of the Chicago Candidate, but Only Can Get It by the Flickering Rays of a Lantern—Declaration of Hostility to the Trusts—A Hasty Trip to Newark and a Warm Reception.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Mr. Bryan spoke to-night to a crowd of 15,000 assembled about a stand that had been erected on Coates's Hill. The crowd extended into the side streets, swarmed on near-by rooftops, and even the trees and telegraph poles in the vicinity were dotted with men anxious to hear the Chicago candidate.

Just as the carriages containing Mr. Bryan and party approached the outskirts of the crowd the horses became frightened at bursting bombs and plunged forward. The crowd became almost panic-stricken. It could not fall back owing to the solid wall of human beings behind it. Two policemen grasped the bridles, holding the horses in check before any damage was done. With much difficulty Mr. Bryan was pushed up on the platform.

The crowd was very noisy, and it was impossible to secure silence for over fifteen minutes. Mr. Bryan cried to be still, but the people could not hear him amid the uproar. The place was in semi-darkness, the few electric lights flickering in a very uncertain way during the progress of the meeting. Two small lanterns were depended upon to supply the light to the people. Where Mr. Bryan stood he was in complete darkness, and the crowd was yelling for a light to get a glimpse of him. Some one grabbed a lantern and swung it in front of Mr. Bryan's face. This was the signal for tremendous outbursts of applause, and a mighty shout went up from the multitude. When quiet was restored Mr. Bryan was introduced by Munson Force, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Mr. Bryan, in the course of his speech, said:

"I say to you now that my election means that this Nation shall open its mints to the free coinage of both metals at the earliest possible moment. [Applause.] Not only that, but my election means that this Nation shall treat the silver dollar just as it treats the gold dollar, [applause,] and that we shall not issue bonds to buy gold in order to furnish an opportunity for those who want bonds to draw out the gold and increase the debts of the Government. [Applause.]

"If we had taken a milder course, if we had adopted a platform which was meaningless or capable of double construction, we might expect the support of those who did not agree with us in this position. But when we took a decided stand, when we declared for those policies which we believed were best for the American people, we arrayed against us all the influences which surround wealth, and especially corporate wealth. It is not strange that the heads of all the trusts of the country are opposed to the Chicago ticket, because it is opposed to all the trusts in the country. It is not strange that the money changers are opposed to the Chicago platform, because it is opposed to the money changers' policies. It is not strange that the syndicates which grow fat while the people grow lean are opposed to the Chicago ticket because the success of the Chicago ticket means that these syndicates shall cease to fatten on the adversity of the people. I believe that the time has come when we must restore to the people the right to run the Government, and that we must restore the Government to the old policy whereby it guarantees equal rights to all and special privileges to no one."

Mr. Bryan's address consumed twenty minutes. He was picked up bodily from the platform by a dozen policemen and escorted to his carriage. It was with much difficulty that the carriage made its way through the surging mass of people to the station, the police being compelled to handle the crowd in no delicate manner.

Mr. Bryan took the 7:37 train on the Erie Road for Newark.

A GREAT CRUSH AT NEWARK.

Mr. Bryan's Voice Unequal to the Occasion—Boisterous Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—It was 8:15 o'clock when the train bearing Mr. Bryan and his party arrived in this city. Crowds surged about the place and cheered the candidate when he alighted. Mr. Bryan and party were driven to Caledonia Park, in the western end of the city.

The park is inclosed by a high board fence, and in the centre is a theatre with a seating capacity of 8,000. Every seat in this hall was occupied and every inch of standing room was taken up. Mr. Bryan was facing an audience of more than 10,000 people, who were upon their feet, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Outside was another enthusiastic crowd, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 people, who, unable to gain admittance, listened to the speeches of lesser lights of the party.

It was with some difficulty that the crowd was calmed down and order secured. When this was done Mayor Seymour of Newark introduced Mr. Bryan. The candidate's opening remarks were interrupted with shouts of "Louder!" and "Order!" mingled with hisses for the disturbers.

It was evident at once that Mr. Bryan was in poor voice. His husky tones hardly carried half way through the big hall, but the audience maintained comparative quiet. The majority of the crowd seemed in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's sentiments, and his telling points were vociferously applauded. He was frequently interrupted with shouts of "Give it to him, Bryan," "You're the next President, sure," &c.

In the midst of one of Mr. Bryan's strong declarations a man near the entrance proposed three cheers for McKinley. Immediately the big audience was in a tumult. There came forth a great storm of hisses from all parts of the house. There were cries of "Kill him!" "Put him out!" &c., until finally the police ejected the disturber. Then Mr. Bryan remarked: "He seems to be the only one here who needs talking to."

Mr. Bryan concluded his address at 9:40 P. M., having talked for fifty minutes. He was wildly cheered, and was escorted from the hall by a dozen bluecoats, while a mounted squad was drawn up outside to keep the crowds back from his carriage. The party were driven to the Erie station, where Mr. Bryan boarded the 10:04 train for New-York.

In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"When you can prove to me that the Creator intended mankind to lapse into the dark; when you can prove to me that He intended that a few should reap where many sow; when you can prove to me that He intends that a few shall ride secure on the backs of those who toil, and not until then can you prove to me that the gold standard can prevail in the United States. [Applause.]

"When you can prove to me that the people would rather have this Government run by syndicates than run it themselves, you can prove to me that the gold standard will prevail, and not until then. [Applause.]

"When you can prove to me that the masses of the people prefer to have great trusts monopolize the business of this country, drive the humble business man out of business, and then prey upon unprotected society, and not until then can you prove to me that the people will vote to sustain the Republican Party and support its institutions."

SPEECHES IN TWO STATES.

Mr. Bryan Talks in Lynn, Mass., and in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—Candidate Bryan began his day's work at Lynn, Mass., and began it early in the morning. At 5:30 o'clock he was turned out of his warm berth in the sleeping car that had brought him from Bath, Me.

He took a nap on a lounge in a Lynn hotel while his breakfast was being prepared, and at 7:30 o'clock was talking free silver to a crowd in one of Lynn's public squares. He left Lynn for Boston at 8:20 o'clock; crossed the city in a carriage, and was on the way to Providence at 9 o'clock, Arthur Sewall and George Fred Williams in his company. He reached this city at 10:05 o'clock and made a brief speech here from a platform near the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. Just as he was about to begin his speech a boy about ten years of age was raised above the heads in the crowd about ten yards from the platform. The boy was crying. "Just hand him up here," said Mr. Bryan. The boy was passed along, and when he reached the platform the Presidential candidate lifted him over the rail, while the crowd cheered. After placing the boy on the platform, Mr. Bryan again faced the crowd, and, with a smile on his face, remarked:

"There's no telling but that he may be a boy orator some day."

Before starting on his address Mr. Bryan warned his audience to beware of pickpockets.

"My friends," said he, "before I commence, I want to warn you to beware of those men who start the surging in the crowd. I have found that pickpockets take advantage of large crowds, and when you find the surging going on, you will generally find it started by some pickpocket. You watch them."

There was nothing remarkable about the speech that followed this warning, except that a slight local interest was thrown into it by some references to the silver views of President Andrews of Brown University.

"If one of our Western men," said Mr. Bryan, "advocates bimetallism and calls attention to the injustice of the gold standard, they say that he lacks education, and when a learned man like Prof. Andrews advocates bimetallism and denounces the gold standard with emphasis which cannot be surpassed, what do they say of him? 'Much learning hath made him mad.'"

EASY QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

An Accommodating "Voice" Assists Mr. Bryan at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 28.—Candidate Bryan spoke to a crowd of 3,000 persons at noon. He talked for an hour. He began with a tribute to the late Lyman Trumbull, who was born in New-London, and under whom the Popocratic candidate studied law. Mr. Bryan devoted himself to a discussion of the money standard. He intimated that the East did not understand the money question as thoroughly as the West, because it had given less time to agitation and study. Of the attitude of parties he said:

"Until in this campaign, no political party in the United States ever declared the gold standard a good thing. In all the history of this country no political party ever said that it was a good thing. The Republican Party did not say that the gold standard was a good thing. It pledged the Republican Party to get rid of the gold standard, but the only trouble is it promised to keep the gold standard until somebody came in and helped us to get rid of it. The Republican Party stands in the attitude of a man who prays for somebody to help him to let go. Why not let go himself? The Republican Party declares that bimetallism is desirable, but that we can't have it; that bimetallism is desirable, but until the leading nations of Europe also desire bimetallism we must do without it. I am unwilling to admit that foreign nations shall determine what kind of a financial system we shall have in this country."

A feature of the occasion was the interruption of the speaker by questions which seemed to have been formulated to meet Mr. Bryan's "ready answers." While Mr. Bryan was discussing the effect of free coinage on the merchants of New-England the following dialogue was indulged in:

A Voice—Where will we be when we get free silver?

Mr. Bryan—Are you in favor of a gold standard?

The Voice—I am.

Mr. Bryan—Tell me why.

The Voice—Because I believe it is best for the country. Every nation will accept a gold dollar for a dollar.

Mr. Bryan—Why? I will tell you. Because its value, the reason why our gold dollar and gold bullion are worth the same is because the law says that you can convert that bullion into a dollar at the mint.

The Voice—Well, how about silver?

Mr. Bryan—When the laws are so, under the free coinage of silver, that the holder of silver bullion can convert his silver bullion into dollars at the mint, that will fix a mint price for silver then, as we have a mint price for gold now, and silver dollars will be worth as much abroad as our gold dollars.

"Now, my friends, I do not object to have questions asked, because if I am wrong on this question there is nobody more anxious to find it out than I am. But if I am right and my friend is wrong, I hope he will be as anxious to get right as I am. [Great applause.] Questions do not hurt, my friends. We are glad to answer questions, because there is not a question that can be asked by an advocate of the gold standard that cannot be answered by advocates of free coinage. [Applause and cries of "Why don't McKinley come out and answer some of them?"]

A Voice—People here have the impression that when the free coinage of silver is brought into effect they can take their silver teapots and coin them into money.

Mr. Bryan—The gentleman says that the people have the impression here that under free coinage the people can take silver teapots and their silverware and have it converted into money. It is true that, under free coinage, any man can melt up a dollar-and-a-half's worth of spoons and have the silver coined into $1.29, if you have a man who is fool enough to do it.

Now, why will people refuse to melt up their silver plate? Because it will be worth more as silver plate than it will be worth as silver dollars under free coinage.

Mr. Bryan concluded his hour's talk by denying that he was attempting to array class against class or section against section.

BACK FROM THE EAST.

Not Very Many People See Mr. Bryan in His Transit to Jersey.

William J. Bryan arrived at the Grand Central Station from his tour of New-England at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A crowd of about 600 persons greeted him, including principally persons employed about the station, commuters who were waiting for their trains, a number of newspaper men, and a scattering of Tammany politicians. Fifty policemen were on hand to preserve order. William P. St. John, the Treasurer, and James Oliver, the Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, received Mr. Bryan. With him were Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Senator Thomas F. Grady, William P. Mitchell, ex-Surrogate R. S. Ransom, Senator Barney Martin, Nelson Smith, Edward C. Sheehy, and George W. Gibbons, whom Tammany Hall sent to Bridgeport to escort the Nebraskan to the city.

Cheers greeted Bryan both inside and outside the station. There were calls for a speech, but the party quickly entered carriages and was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi. There a committee of New-Jersey Popocrats took charge of Mr. Bryan. Among the members of this committee were James W. Lanning of the State Committee, ex-Congressman Johnson Cornish, Robert Davis of Jersey City, and Louis Braen of Paterson. There were 300 people about the hotel when Bryan re-entered his carriage, about three-quarters of an hour later. The party went to the Erie Ferry, foot of West Twenty-third Street. It just missed a boat, and Mr. Bryan took the opportunity to hold an impromptu reception in the ladies' reception room. All the employes about the ferry, the policemen, and about eighty persons who were also waiting, shook hands with him. "I am glad now that I missed the other boat," he remarked to several of them.

In Jersey City there was a strong force of policemen, and about 400 persons to see him as he passed to the regular Paterson train, which left at 6:14. There was very little cheering.

MR. SEWALL COMES TO TOWN.

Talks of the Big Crowd That Heard Mr. Bryan in Maine.

Arthur Sewall, the Popocratic candidate for Vice President, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He came with Mr. Bryan as far as Providence, and then hurried away, while Mr. Bryan stopped to make some speeches.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia was with Mr. Sewall when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called.

"Bryan's trip to Maine," said Mr. Sewall, "drew out greater crowds than were ever before seen. Blaine never drew such crowds. At my own home town of Bath there were 13,000, while the population of the place is only about 9,000 or 10,000."

"What do you think of the situation in this State?"

"I do not know enough about it to discuss it," he said. "I have seen but a few Tammany men. I have not indicated any preference in a candidate to succeed John Boyd Thacher, and if Mr. Bryan has done so, I do not know of it."

To Speak in Jersey City.

Robert Davis, who is managing the Jersey City canvass for the Bryan and Sewall County Committee, announced last night that Mr. Bryan would speak in Jersey City at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and that the Academy of Music had been secured for the occasion.

ADDRESS TO CLERGYMEN.

Document Sent Out by Republican Committee in Philadelphia.

Several Roman Catholic clergymen of this city have received the following letter, signed by Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the Publication Committee of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee of Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1896.

Reverend and Dear Sir: We are well aware that the dignity of your sacred office forbids the exercise of your influence in any political matter involving mere questions of Executive or legislative policy.

Nevertheless, we are fully persuaded that the questions before the country in the pending Presidential campaign are of an especially serious character, because they involve fundamental moral issues. A decision in the selection of a President that will commit the Executive to a policy that in its application will forcibly compromise private financial obligations and will repudiate a portion of National debts will be a violation of the basic Christian principle that commands honesty between man and man. Such a decision, we believe, would be thoroughly immoral, and would precipitate an ethical and material calamity of incalculable magnitude.

We are also of opinion that the attack now being made upon the regularly constituted legal authorities of the National Government is pernicious and dangerous to an extreme degree, for it contains rebellion against those safeguards of law upon which society, the individual, the several States, and the Nation must depend for security and protection. If successful, the vital principles of our Government will be undermined.

Recalling with gratitude the patriotism and eminent public services of the late Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes and many others of the Roman Catholic clergy, when the integrity of our Government was threatened on a former occasion, we take the liberty to suggest that the present is a period of equal danger. The Government is not threatened by physical force, but incidious and false ideas that inspire incipient anarchy and contempt for proper authority are industriously propogated throughout our country.

It is not our purpose to argue the foregoing suggestions. We merely desire to respectfully express the opinion that present political issues involve vital moral questions that powerfully appeal to the religious instructors of the people.

Our committee is not partisan; it includes neither office holders nor office seekers. We have no personal political interests to serve, being private citizens associated for patriotic purposes. Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. OGDEN.

One of the recipients of this letter sent a copy of it to Tammany Hall, and it was given out by the Wigwam's Literary Bureau yesterday. The officers of the Philadelphia Campaign Committee, which sent out the letter are John H. Converse, Chairman; Justus C. Strawbridge, Howard B. French, and William Sellers, Vice Chairmen; John G. Croxton, Treasurer; William T. Tilden, Secretary; Rudolph Blankenburg, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the Publication Committee, and James Pollock, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

FIRE BOARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Sheffield Succeeds Mr. La Grange—Mr. Sturgis Treasurer.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday in business session for the first time since the death of Commissioner Austin E. Ford. The heads of the different departments were introduced to the newly appointed Commissioner, Thomas Sturgis.

President La Grange opened the meeting by resigning his office, with the statement that he did so in accordance with the desire of the head of the City Government that there should be a complete reorganization of the board.

Commissioner Sturgis moved that the resignation be accepted, with the thanks of the board for the services renderd by the retiring President. The motion was carried.

Commissioner Sturgis nominated Commissioner Sheffield for President, and voted for his nominee. Mr. Sheffield voted for himself, with the statement that he did so with some delicacy. President La Grange read a statement as follows:

"I vote for Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, and desire to place on the records of the department my reasons for declining to vote for Commissioner James R. Sheffield for the office of President, for the reason that I have not found in him that business experience and capacity, that continuity of purpose, and that sincerity and veracity in dealing with his associates in office and with the public which I consider essential in the occupant of that office."

President La Grange retired from the President's chair, and declared Mr. Sheffield elected to the office of President.

President Sheffield called for nominations for the office of Treasurer, and Commissioner La Grange nominated Commissioner Sturgis. Mr. La Grange voted for his nominee, and, Mr. Sturgis declining to vote on the nomination, the President declared him elected.

There will be a meeting of the board this forenoon to clear up some of the long-neglected business of the department.

Kansas County Bonds Must Be Paid.

The dispatch from Topeka, Kan., which was printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning, stating that about forty counties in Central and Western Kansas were unable to pay either principal or interest on their bonds, caused some comment in this city. There are two or three Wall Street firms that make a specialty of handling county and municipal bonds of Western States, and a few Kansas bonds have been placed in this city. The Barber County bonds, which were especially mentioned in the Topeka dispatch, were placed mostly in Boston. One down-town broker, who is quite familiar with Kansas financiering, remarked: "If I had any Barber County bonds, I should not be afraid to hold them. They will be paid eventually. The present Populistic disposition to repudiate debts is simply a temporary craze. In the end the obligations will have to be paid, for the laws are very striot on that point, and the courts will compel payment."

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

IS MR. BRYAN A MATTOID

LEADING ALIENISTS ANALYZE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

They Disagree, as Experts Very Often Do—Dr. Sachs Sees a Chance for Physical Breakdown—Drs. Hammond and Dana Think There Is Evidence of Degeneracy—Dr. Spitzka Thinks Lightly of Him—Dr. Collins Wants Fair Play.

An eminent expert on nervous diseases, over the signature "Alienist," wrote to THE NEW-YORK TIMES calling attention to the mental condition of William J. Bryan, the Populist-Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The letter was published on Sunday. It cites incidents of Mr. Bryan's errabund tendencies and argues that his utterances prove him to be of unsound mind; it classes him as a political "mattoid."

The letter was shown by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to seven of the leading alienists in the city—men whose names are known the world over as writers and thinkers in the problem of psychiatry. They disagreed, as experts invariably do. Dr. Allen Fitch, one of the State Examiners in Insanity, is out of the city and could not be found. His colleague on the State board, D. H. V. Wildman, declined to be interviewed as did Dr. L. C. Gray. Of the five—Dr. Joseph Collins, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, Dr. C. L. Dana, Dr. B. Sachs, and Dr. G. H. Hammond—who consented to talk, three believed Mr. Bryan to be of sound mind, while two incline to the theory advanced by Alienist's letter.

Dr. Sachs said: "I think Bryan has, perhaps, undertaken a task too great for himself. He may break down physically. By watching his course and reading his speeches, emphatically I see no signs of paranoia."

Drs. Hammond and Dana Think Alike.

"Whoever wrote that article," said Dr. Hammond, "made a diagnosis of Mr. Bryan's mental condition that shows careful study and considerable thought. His deductions are interesting and probably correct. It is a theory that might not occur to the average reader of Mr. Bryan's speeches, but when the facts collected by the writer are considered together, the conclusion reached seems very plausible. It would probably be difficult to convince laymen that the symptoms spoken of constitute mental disability because the individual in general does not recognize any other forms of insanity than the howling maniac and the driveling idiot. But, medical men know that there are many forms of insanity which can only be detected by careful observation and analysis, but which, when they exist in any person, make him or her dangerous to the community.

"In the case of Mr. Bryan, if the writer's opinion is correct, and it is certainly plausible, it can readily be seen that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would accomplish great harm to the country. His degenerate theories, if he were allowed to put them into execution, would probably prove beyond doubt to the world at large his evident mental deterioration, but fortunately, the people have reached by a slower process of reasoning very nearly the same conclusion as the eminent alienist author of that letter, and there is therefore little danger of a mattoid President being seated in the White House."

"Dr. Hammond," said the reporter, "suppose for a moment that you are on the witness stand on a criminal trial, sworn to tell the truth to the best of your knowledge, and answer this hypothetical question for me. If a man came to you and said: 'A friend of mine has adopted a theory about which he is continually talking; he is eaten up, as it were, with vanity, and refuses to listen to any one who controverts his theory; he continually rails against existing institutions and declares that he alone is competent to rectify the ills. Do you think his mind is failing? What would your answer be?"

"I should tell the man," answered Dr. Hammond, "that his friend was undoubtedly insane."

"I do not think," said Dr. Dana, "that I can add anything to what Dr. Hammond has said. 'Alienist' has evidently considered his subject well, and apparently argues from a sound basis. If his basis is correct and his deductions are correctly drawn, his conclusions must necessarily be correct."

Dr. Spitzka Thinks Lightly of Bryan.

"I do not think," said Dr. Spitzka, "that Mr. Bryan was ever of large enough calibre to think clearly and consecutively. His mental territory is not sufficiently extensive to enable him to form a comprehensive judgment on a topic of such wide importance as the one he is so dangerously muddling up. A sophomore in our City College has a better education and sometimes as much oratorical ability as Mr. Bryan, in a histrionic sense at least, must be allowed to possess. The man is dangerous, because he appears to be both ignorant and sincere; but to accuse him of paranoia is to flatter him, inasmuch as a paranoiac may have a very large organization, even if a perverted one. To accuse him of paresis is unjust, as all such accusations of insanity against a public character are unjust.

"Such results of overwork as Mr. Bryan may naturally show ought to be regarded charitably. Other candidates, whose speeches I have read, require the same charity extended to them. I cannot, of course, form a deliberate opinion of Mr. Bryan, not knowing enough about him, but from my knowledge of the type of Western politicians to which he belongs, I should say he is one of the last men to break down mentally from overstrain. It is very hard to turn the head of the average professional politician. We have recently seen in this State a gentleman apparently driven insane by a gubernatorial bee that had got into his head, but the aggravation has collapsed, and the gentleman is apparently sane again."

"Do you refer to Mr. Sulzer?" asked the reporter.

"Of course. Who else?"

"May one ask for whom you are going to vote, Dr. Spitzka?"

"Certainly. There's no secret about it. My vote and the votes of every one who will listen to me go to Palmer and Buckner and National honor. I am a new style Democrat."

Dr. Collins Believes in Fair Play.

"Although I believe that Bryanism," said Dr. Collins, "as represented by Mr. Bryan, is a false and misleading issue, and personally I am not only against bimetallism and free coinage, but am a great admirer of McKinley and what he stands for in the tariff, I can by no means subscribe to the statements, nor the sentiments that prompted them, anent Bryan's mental condition, contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday. I have no sympathy with the person who is so intolerant of another human being's honest opinions that he brands him with the horrible stigma of insanity because his views are different.

"'Alienist' says that Bryan is unamenable to discipline. But he cannot be blind to the fact that Bryan's best stroke of business was his conduct at the notification meeting in Madison Square Garden. The press and people were ready for a combustible, inflammable volley of words. They had made all preparations for it. And what were they treated to? Cold type. No flamboyant conglomeration of intoxicating words. This was on the advice of discreet men. His conduct in regard to his running mates I consider also prompted by the advice of keen experts in casting political horoscopes.

"THE TIMES correspondent selects a number of words, and says because Bryan has used them that he has echolalia. My only comment is that a man who makes no less than from twenty to forty speeches a day may repeat himself and his words somewhat without being charged with insanity. I should like to ask 'Alienist' for evidences of querulousness and oversensitiveness to criticism comparable to those displayed by the Plumed Knight, who did not lead a life of mental vagabondage. It is much to be regretted that any man, supposed to be animated by feelings of the proper Christian tolerance, should attribute to his fellow man symptoms of insanity if he is not prepared to go on the witness stand and swear that in his belief the man he accuses is insane."

How He Impresses a Democratic Lawyer.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent employs this opportunity to express through your valuable paper his satisfaction and indorsement of the admirable editorial which was published in your paper of yesterday, "Is Bryan Crazy?"

As an impartial person, and out of curiosity, I attended the Bryan meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last Wednesday evening and from the extravagant and senseless utterances he made during the evening, there were indications of the strongest character of an unbalanced and unsound mind.

The incoherency of his remarks, the recklessness of his statements of what he counts as facts, showed clearly evidences of mental disturbance or deterioration. He has a confused mind, and in whatever he says there is nothing to inform or to convince; you go away with no clear idea whatever about his views on the question of money or anything else. His intense egotism and ever-abiding self-confidence in his capacities are plainly abnormal, and indicate that he is suffering from a delusion.

I left the Academy that evening with very similar thoughts to those that you have expressed in your editorial of yesterday. On reading the letter which you also published, signed "Alienist," I concur with the writer, "that his preaching an impossible creed has turned him into an oratorical monomaniac," and that his lack of balance and soundness of mind is certainly on the increase. EDWIN A. PRATT,

Member of the National Democratic League and Lawyers' Sound-Money Club.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1896.

Sheer Madness.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An eminent alienist writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES confirming the frequently expressed opinion of others who have read and heard Mr. Bryan's speeches that he is not of sound mind. The proposition is startling, but the rambling, illogical, and contradictory speeches which Mr. Bryan is making and which grow more wildly erroneous as his campaign proceeds, furnish the strongest proof of mental disorder. His sudden call to a position of the utmost prominence and responsibility, his love of notoriety, and his confidence in his own abilities have led him into the belief that, without political or financial experience, he could oppose himself to the fixed monetary policy adopted by his own and all the great commercial nations of the world and convert a majority of seventy millions of people to his way of thinking.

Whether Mr. Bryan be a madman or not the undertaking which he has set before himself is sheer madness, and it discloses such a lack of ordinary sense that to consider him irrational and irresponsible is a charitable judgment.

LEATHER MEN ARE ACTIVE.

Work of the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association.

The members of the leather fraternity of the New-York Swamp feel very proud of their Hide and Leather Sound Money Association, and with reason, for their organization, only recently perfected, has a fund which guarantees the sending forth of much literature and paying all the expenses which they may reasonably incur. No organization of New-York business men has a more fruitful field than has the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association.

The stores in the Swamp are merely the clearing houses for the leather, much of which is produced in the West and Southwest. Many of the tanneries are located in isolated sections far removed from the populous towns and cities. These tanneries are built near the oak or hemlock forests where the tanbark is easily obtainable. Around them grow up little settlements interested in the one industry, or this one industry coupled with that of lumbering.

Yesterday a letter was received from the superintendent of a tannery in Tennessee by the sound money association, in which he asked that a quantity of literature be sent him for distribution to the employes of the tannery and the surrounding people. "They have seen no papers except one, a local paper supporting silver, and they would like to see something from the other side," the letter said. A package was at once sent by express, and it is the intention of the association to reach every section of the country where a tannery or a shoe factory is situated outside of New-York and the New-England States.

"We are sawing wood in our own trade only," said President Ladew of the association to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

A very clear, plain, and pointed document is the one which the association is sending out from the pen of one of its members, Mr. H. Wallerstein, a dealer in and importer of leather, and in this pamphlet Mr. Wallerstein shows, among other points, that the silver countries have no savings banks.

The Hide and Leather Sound Money Association is not a political partisan association. Its members are both Republicans and Democrats. Joseph R. Plum, its Treasurer, is also Treasurer of the United States Leather Company, and Director in two of the well-known banks of the city. He has always been a Democrat of very strong convictions. The association is making arrangements to join the October parade of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association.

Arrangements will be made to-day and speakers announced for a meeting to be held in front of the association's headquarters, on Spruce Street, Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 28.—The schoolship St. Mary's has arrived from Madeira, with all on board well.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Sept. 28.—The Hercules Cotton Mills, which include three of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, closed down Saturday morning for an indefinite period, throwing 1,000 operatives out of employment. The cause is stated to be overproduction.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 28.—There are twenty-seven cases of diphtheria in this city, about half the victims being convalescent. The schools in the upper section of the city are closed, and will remain closed for two weeks.

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 28.—Serious trouble is anticipated at the meeting of the Choctaw Council, at Tuscahoma, next Thursday. United States troops have been ordered there. Gov. McCurtin has written Agent Wisdom to send a squad of police to the opening of the Council. Gov. McCurtin is convinced that an attempt will be made by the Jackson party to count him out and seat Jackson. In that event there will be bloodshed.

INDIANA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a vote of 78 to 65, decided to oppose the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Bank Examiner Van Brooklin has been placed in charge of the failed First National Bank of Springville, N. Y. The bank is a small one, of $50,000 capital, with $233,427 in loans and discounts and $180,308 in individual deposits.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Harold Gray, son of Lawyer A. T. Gray of Boston, and one of the prominent young men of Hyde Park, disappeared Aug. 23. For some years he has been the Boston manager for the American Wringer Company of 99 Chambers Street, New-York. He is charged by the company with having misappropriated its funds, the shortage being placed at from $20,000 to $25,000.

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CURES CONSTIPATION.

SHERIFF TAKEN TO TASK

WHAT PETER F. MEYER HAD TO SAY ABOUT TAMSEN.

Criticises Him for Bringing Politics into the Administration of His Duties—Members of the Third Panel Jury Not Reappointed—Trouble with the Sheriff Said to Have Started About Dinner Tickets—His Comment on the Case.

The third panel of the Sheriff's Jury, which goes out of office Oct. 1, met in the County Court House yesterday. The meeting was the one at which Peter F. Meyer, the foreman of panel, was to make his farewell address and, incidentally, a few interesting remarks about Sheriff Tamsen. Mr. Meyer made his address, but Sheriff Tamsen was not present.

When the foreman learned that the Sheriff would not be present, he asked all in the room not jurors to retire. After the meeting, it was learned that it had been found impossible to reorganize for the year, because of the failure of the Sheriff to notify the jurors of their reappointment.

Mr. Meyer, Julius Well, the Secretary, and sixteen other jurors had not been reappointed. Mr. Meyer insisted upon reorganizing, and his stand in the matter evoked a warm discussion. The foreman was finally empowered to appoint a committee to nominate officers for the next panel. He named William F. Costenbader, J. Lee Humphreyville, Joseph S. Stout, Charles D. Belden, and Isaac A. Hopper.

Mr. Meyer, in his address, arraigned Sheriff Tamsen for bringing politics into the administration of his duties. He declared it was the first time in fifty years that such a thing had been done, and also the first time a Sheriff had ever attempted to "extort," or, as Mr. Meyer put it, "to use the plain American expression, blackmail, a Sheriff's Jury into giving him tickets to a dinner, and, on the refusal of the tickets, to remove the whole Dinner Committee from the panel."

Mr. Meyer said it was a significant fact that the eighteen men who had not been reappointed by the Sheriff to the next panel were all Tammany Democrats. "There's a reform Sheriff for you," he exclaimed.

Peter F. Meyer has been on the Sheriff's jury for twelve years, and has been foreman of a panel for the last seven years. Julius Well has also been connected with the same body for the same length of time. He has been Secretary for seven years. Both men were appointed under Mayor Grant's administration.

The trouble between Sheriff Tamsen and Foreman Meyer is supposed to have been started by a dinner that was given at the Savoy Hotel Feb. 6 by the members of the third panel. To Mr. Tamsen had been sent five tickets, and he asked for two more. They were refused. On the evening of the dinner, however, he brought his two extra guests, who were ordered away from the banquet by the Dinner Committee, of which Mr. Meyer was Chairman.

The Sheriff was angered by the committee's action. The other members of the Dinner Committee, besides Mr. Meyer, were Benjamin T. Rhodes, D. P. Ingraham, Julius Well, and Joshua W. Davis.

"Some of the causes of the Sheriff's anger at the dinner have not yet been made known," said one of the Dinner Committee yesterday. "When he was informed that there were no seats for his extra guests, he pointed to two vacant spaces on the diagram showing the arrangement of the tables. Each of these spaces was marked with an X. Mr. Tamsen went looking for the vacancies, and found that they were occupied by two pillars. He was also annoyed when, on asking for his 'prize,' some one replied to him: 'Prize! This is no county fair. We're giving away souvenirs, if that is what you mean.'"

Sheriff Tamsen, when seen after yesterday's meeting and informed of what had taken place, said:

"Mr. Meyer can talk all he likes; it will make no difference to me. I remove him without any animus. The panel on which he served was appointed for a year. His term is up, and that is all there is to it. It might be said concerning some of the others not reappointed that they did not attend the sessions regularly."

NEW STYLES IN FURNITURE.

No Two Pieces Alike in the George C. Flint Company Warerooms.

A visit to the salesrooms of the George C. Flint Company, 43, 45, and 47 West Twenty-third Street, is an interesting experience. The building, eight stories high, is entirely filled with fine furniture of all descriptions. Samples of every style are on exhibition, and, notwithstanding the large stock, the store contains no duplicates.

The first floor is devoted to cabinets, tables, desks, antique clocks, and curios. The most popular style of decoration is the Vernis-Martin. The company's artist, for a sample of his decorative taste, has furnished a ladies' waiting room in the style of Louis XVI. Occupying the wall back of the office is one of the largest tapestries in the world. It is 28 feet long and 8 feet wide.

The second floor is devoted to drawing-room furniture. The styles are principally of Louis XV. and XVI., and the upholstering is of fancy stripe or satin damask.

The third floor is the library floor—easy chairs, couches, lounges, and library cases. There are also a great many chairs made after the styles of celebrated antiques in foreign museums.

Dining-room furniture occupies the fourth floor. It is of mahogany and oak. The mahogany is of the Chippendale and Sheraton style, while the oak is heavier and more elaborate, after the German and Italian renaissance.

The fifth and sixth floors are devoted to bedroom sets, in carved maple, oak, and birch, and inlaid mahogany.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Gen. Otis, commanding the Department of Columbia, has assigned the Sixteenth Infantry to posts in Idaho as follows: Capt. Allen, Company C; Capt. Morrison, Company D; Capt. Woodbury, Company F; Capt. Richards, Company G, and Capt. Whitehall, Company H, to Fort Sherman, the headquarters of the department; Lieut. Col. Coates and Capt. Noble, Company A, to Boisé Barracks, and Major McLaughlin and Capt. Palmer, Company B, and Capt. McFarland, Company E, to Spokane.

—Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, has made the following assignment of batteries of the Fifth Artillery, now coming from the Pacific coast: Capt. Roberts, Company A; Capt. Crabb, Company H, and Capt. Hills, Company I, to Fort Hamilton; Capt. Vodges, Company E; Capt. Morris, Company K, and Capt. McClellan, Company L, to Fort Wadsworth; Capt. Lomia, Company B; Capt. Wood, Company C, and Capt. Day, Company M, to Fort Slocum.

—The President has accepted the resignation of Additional Second Lieut. Duncan N. Hood, Fifth Infantry, to take effect Sept. 30.

Navy.

—An order has been issued at the Navy Department detaching Lieut. Commander R. P. Rodgers from duty as Naval Attaché at Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, and assigning Lieut. William S. Sims to relieve him. Commander Rodgers was assigned to duty abroad in 1892.

—Lieut. Knîles has been ordered to the Vermont, and Assistant Surgeon R. G. Broderick has been detached from the Franklin and will take two months' leave.

—Lieut. J. M. Helm has been detached from the Terror, and will take three months' sick leave.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 28.—Four immense barns on the old Meeker homestead, owned by Augustus Schneider, burned to-day with seventy tons of hay and straw, besides a large quantity of farming implements. Loss, $11,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Two barns, with a quantity of tobacco and hay, two cows, a horse, and machinery and farm tools, owned by George F. Hubbard, burned. Loss $5,000.

COLLUSION IS ALLEGED.

Award of Arms Contract Contested by Manufacturers.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Gov. Morton has received a number of protests from gun manufacturers against his approval of the report of the special commission which he appointed to select a gun for the re-arm

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Last Stroke—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1896.

TAMMANY AT THE FRONT.

It is altogether appropriate that the one Bryan ratification meeting in this city to be graced and distinguished by the personal presence of the candidate should be held by Tammany. Tammany, shorn of the strength given to it by the participation in its affairs of a few able and eminent citizens, who have now been driven out, is the Bryan party of the city, and the head and front of the Bryan party of the State.

We of New-York know what Tammany is, and its unsavory repute has spread over the land. The more closely and completely the Bryan canvass is identified with it and confined to it, the better for the cause of decent politics and sound Democracy in the time to come, for it will only help to reduce the support of BRYAN within the Democratic Party. If the "regular" organization is reduced to the lees and dregs of Tammany, and the most conspicuous and reputable of its leaders are men like SHEEHAN, SULZER, and PURROY, regard for regularity will everywhere be weakened. It will be considered an honor to be irregular.

The main purpose of Tammany these many years has been to seize and exploit the vast revenues of this city, to use the municipal service for the benefit of its organization, and the emolument of its managers, and it long squandered the public money in giving the people the most inefficient and corrupt government in any civilized community. It used its control of office and public employment to maintain its hold as a party organization, and it used its regularity as a party organization to gain support which would enable it to keep its hold upon municipal administration.

Thousands of honest Democrats held to Tammany as a party organization because of its recognized regularity, and it made use of their support not only to misgovern the city, but to debauch the politics of the State and Nation so far as its influence would go. It has been against every effort at reform and every move intended to elevate public action or to purify politics. To-day the Democrats who have convictions and fidelity to principle, the men who have ability, education, and self-respect have shaken the dust of Tammany Hall from their feet and left it in the keeping of those who have always been a disgrace to the party.

Tammany has sunk to the level of its lowest elements, and on that plane it becomes the Bryan party of the city and harmonizes with the Bryan party of the country. It helps to distinguish that party from the Democracy of the land, and to exhibit the standard of politics and of public administration to be expected from a triumph of Bryanism. Not before for many years has it dared to take the lead in a National campaign for fear of damaging the party cause in the estimation of respectable citizens. This year it finds itself at the front, because under the standard of Bryanism and repudiation there is no better force occupying the ground.

THE NEW BUDDENSIEK.

There was once a builder in this town named BUDDENSIEK, whose name became a synonym for bad building. It was BUDDENSIEK'S business as well as his pleasure to evade and defeat the efforts of the Building Department and the Health Department to enforce the laws, and his practice to put up buildings which directly threatened the lives of those who inhabited them, and even of those who were engaged in constructing them. But once he went too far and put up a building so flimsily that it fell down and killed people before it was finished. Thereupon the machinery of justice was at last put in motion. BUDDENSIEK was tried, convicted, and sentenced for manslaughter, and actually imprisoned. But all this happened ten years ago, and speculative builders have forgotten that there is any danger in violating the law. Within a year or two an unfinished building in Orchard Street and an unfinished building in West Third Street have collapsed with fatal results under circumstances which Coroners' juries have found to involve criminal negligence. Now a building has collapsed in Madison Avenue and killed one of the builders employed in its erection.

This collapse gives point to the demand for a larger inspecting force which has been made by and on behalf of the Building Department. The examination of plans is only one of the duties of that department. Another, equally important, is the examination of buildings to make sure that they are erected in accordance with the plans. For this purpose the force is plainly insufficient, if, as the Assistant Superintendent declares, it happens that each Inspector has on an average nearly a hundred buildings to look after.

But this is not the worst of it. The circumstances of this latest collapse do not indicate negligence at all, but deliberate villany. It appears that what was supposed to be the mortar in which the wall was laid was not mortar at all, but mere mud, and that it had so little cohesion that the bricks can be pulled out of the wall by hand, and that the so-called mortar does not adhere to them. That is to say, the wall was not a wall at all, but merely a pile of bricks. Now no speculative builder or contractor for brickwork uses mud instead of mortar through ignorance or through negligence. He does it simply to save money, knowing that he is risking the stability of the building in which it is used. It is possible that he may have deceived the Inspector, and possible that he may have corrupted the Inspector. In either case his own responsibility is not diminished, and evidently the public safety requires that it should be enforced.

But what is the use of attempting to enforce a responsibility in this case, when other cases in which the responsibility was almost equally clear have never been brought to trial. The Coroner's jury in this case may render a just verdict, but, unless some Judge takes it into his own hands to prod the District Attorney's office, it is very unlikely that any effective prosecution will follow of the man or men whom the Coroner's jury accuses.

BRYAN AND BLOOD-RED BANNER.

Candidate BRYAN spoke in Worcester, Mass., last Friday. It was reported at the time that his admirers were very indignant because immediately opposite to the stand from which BRYAN spoke the knitting goods manufactory of W. H. BURNS & Co. displayed a United States flag bearing a portrait of MCKINLEY and a blood-red flag supporting a portrait of BRYAN.

On Sunday morning the manufactory was discovered to be on fire, and serious damage was inflicted before it could be extinguished. While the fire was burning, the former Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, DELL. S. MORGAN, is reported to have sent a telegraphic dispatch to BRYAN at Bath, Me., saying:

"Thank GOD! justice has received her just dues! BURNS'S underwear factory, which displayed the red flag in your honor Friday afternoon, is in flames."

An investigation by the authorities points to the conclusion that this fire, described by BRYAN'S apologist as having been caused by Divine interposition, to assert Heaven's wrath and to rebuke outrage by speedy punishment, was the work of incendiaries who had made liberal use of kerosene oil to hasten the destruction contrived to discourage the use of red as a background for portraits of the Popocratic candidate.

If the suspicions of the Worcester Fire Marshal are correct, the officers in this city to whom are confided the protection of property against destruction by fire ought to take some precautionary steps. The first one should be, unquestionably, to secure from the Popocratic managers instructions against the display of BRYAN'S portrait on a red background. The adoption of such an order would be followed by the disappearance from Tammany Hall of its blood-red banner dedicated to BRYAN and SEWALL; a blood-red banner, with the portraits of the Chicago candidates, would be removed from the headquarters of the Young Democracy, in Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, and the obliteration generally of Tammany-Bryan banners all over this city.

How does it happen that here in New-York, where BRYAN'S professed supporters have selected blood red as the regulation color upon which to display the portraits of the Chicago candidates, the suggestion of intended affront, in this particular use of blood red, has not been made? The Massachusetts manufacturer who has invited the vengeance of Heaven with kerosene seems to have shown BRYAN upon colors adopted by Tammany Hall as official and presumably appropriate. Yet it appears that the display of BRYAN'S picture on a red flag in Worcester was regarded as a deliberately offensive intimation that BRYAN is an Anarchist, and BRYAN is congratulated, by telegraph, that retributive justice, meted out by an incendiary with kerosene, has been the prompt and deserved punishment for displaying BRYAN upon a background of red.

The Worcester Bryanites may make the answer to the inquisitive that all provocation to incendiarism may be avoided by prohibiting to Republicans the association of BRYAN with blood red, and that it shall be understood that Popocratic "studies in red" of BRYAN and SEWALL shall not be regarded as in any way identifying the Popocrats with the Anarchists or their revolutionary objects. The most charitable explanation that can be made for Tammany, in the selection of the color so offensive in Massachusetts, is that in setting what has proved to be a bad example it did not think.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

It is not at all wonderful that the Czar's visit to England should be "viewed with apprehension and alarm" in France. In the first place, an agreement between England and Russia upon the points in dispute between them would make it a matter of indifference to both powers whether France concurred in the settlement. We have already pointed out that the politics of Russia was still largely dynastic politics. This fact would make an alliance between the Czar and the kingdom of which his grandmother-in-law is the present Queen, and his aunt in all probability will be the next Queen, a very eligible alliance—if the terms could be "made to suit." It would be a much more acceptable alliance to an autocrat, in that case, than an alliance with the French Republic.

The natural apprehension of France at being left alone in Europe must be much increased by the change of tone toward England in the Russian press. The change becomes very significant when it is remembered that nothing of which the Government disapproves is allowed to appear in the Russian press. If England and Russia can come to an agreement about the Far East, if England, Russia, and Austria can come to an agreement about Turkey, who is there to question the settlement, and of what avail will be the objections of France?

The isolation of England, about which so many Continental publicists are talking, is the isolation of a power the aid of which would be decisive if added to either Continental alliance. The isolation of France, on the other hand, would be a real and an alarming isolation. When articles appear in Russian papers, warning the Government to beware of driving England into the Dreibund, while the Czar, together with the English Prime Minister, is a guest of the Queen, French politicians may well become serious. It is noteworthy that in the recent negotiations with China, Russia has acted by as well as for herself. It may turn out that France as well as Germany was deceived into becoming a cat's-paw for Russia in the joint intervention which deprived Japan of the fruits of her victory.

RATHER HAZY.

The labor unions of this State are perturbed over the decision of the Supreme Court at Buffalo holding unconstitutional the law of 1894 which prohibits the employment upon public works of any but citizens of the United States, and are anxious to secure another adjudication of the question, the time having gone by for an appeal in this case before they were aware of its full significance.

The wisdom and expediency of the law is altogether doubtful, but it seems to us that the question of its constitutionality is left rather hazy by the decision of Justice WHITE. The statute is explicit enough in its terms, and there is no doubt about its intent. It applies to all "mechanics, workingmen, and laborers" employed by the State or any municipal corporation therein, or "in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such corporation for the performance of public works," and it declares that "none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State, any municipal corporation therein, or by persons contracting with the State or municipal corporation thereof."

The power of the State thus to restrict employment by its own officers and agents is not denied, and its authority to prescribe and limit the exercise of corporate powers by municipalities of its own creation seems to be admitted. But if we understand the Buffalo decision, it holds that the State, in the employment of labor and making of contracts therefor, stands on the same footing as a corporation or an individual citizen, and cannot dictate the terms and conditions of a contract between individuals or between an individual and a municipal corporation without a violation of the "personal liberty" guaranteed by the Constitution. The grounds of this decision do not seem to be made very clear.

THE REVIVAL OF MONTENEGRO.

One of the interesting features of the present political situation in Europe is the appearance of Montenegro as an appreciable element. It is a long time since the sturdy men of the Black Mountain have come into public notice. The past twenty years since their plucky fight with Turkey have, however, been employed very industriously and very effectively in internal improvements. Primary education is universal, and the elaborate system of local government, somewhat after the style of the Russian zemstvos, has been utilized to secure series of lectures, which have proved of great advantage to the people.

Roads have been built, and the famous ladder of Cattaro has given way to an excellent carriage road, while a diligence now runs from Cattaro to Cetinje. There is a steamer on Lake Scutari, and there is talk of a railway. In fact, while Servians, Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Armenians have been chiefly anxious for political power, and have been courting European influence, Prince NICHOLAS, realizing that political power comes to those who have strength, has been building up his little principality, taking good care to keep out of the turmoil that has exhausted his neighbors.

He has his reward in the general interest aroused in the approaching bi-centenary of his Government, in the influx of foreign capital for local development, but perhaps most of all in the alliance of his house with one of the royal families of Europe, thus outstripping all his rivals in the Balkan Peninsula. It is scarcely surprising that the Italians should be jubilant over the engagement of the Prince of Naples to Princess HELEN. They have always had a sort of national affection for the plucky, free-handed, independent mountaineers, who, amid all their vicissitudes, have managed to hold their national land intact, and, while courteous, have never been servile. They have also cast longing eyes to the picturesque opposite shore of the Adriatic, as a possibly valuable ally against Austria. Still another element is furnished by the relation between Russia and the house of PETROVICH. While Italy is loyal to the Triple Alliance, she understands the advantage of being on friendly relations with the Czar. NICHOLAS II. has given it to be understood that he thinks a good deal of personal friendships, and the fact that he has used influence to arrange the conversion of the Princess to the Roman Catholic Church indicates that he is very favorable to the new alliance. Prince NICHOLAS has evidently courted the favor of his more powerful namesake to advantage, and if he can follow up his success we may find Montenegro a very important element in the Balkan problem.

The performance of Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS in virtually seizing possession of the hall in Boston in which the Bryanite Convention was to be held last Saturday and holding it by force was rather more extraordinary than any of the exploits of the late Gen. BUTLER. It appears to have been without the least justification or excuse, as there was not the slightest reason for supposing that the Democratic State Committee had any intention of trying to exclude Mr. WILLIAMS'S supporters who had credentials as delegates. The commotion and disturbance produced by the conduct of WILLIAMS, who seems to have acted on the advice of Mr. BRYAN, were an absurd theatrical exhibition which has disgusted many Massachusetts Democrats who had intended to support the "regular" ticket. The scatter-brained convention in Boston is likely to help the sound-money Democrats in Massachusetts.

"England, with her existence at stake, would develop a fleet of torpedoes and steam rams with the rapidity which America would display were her coasts to be defended, and might win even against all Europe."—The Spectator.

This statement, made with reference to what would happen in case Great Britain should act alone against the Turk and thereby draw upon herself an attack from the united Continental powers, is of especial interest from its incidental reference to the United States. If England, by "developing" only what this country "would display," might win against all Europe, there was truly but little excuse for the hysterical fears expressed a few months ago, when our controversy with a single power showed a momentary tendency to become acute.

It is interesting to know that Mr. BRYAN "enjoyed immensely" the shore dinner that Mr. SEWALL'S thoughtfulness provided for him. The value of fish as brain food has long been recognized, and an orator who has undergone such a strain on his intellect as Mr. BRYAN, in the two hundred speeches he has made, ought to manage his diet with a view to the repair and replenishment of his gray matter. More than one fish dinner is indicated. Everybody remembers Mark Twain's advice to the correspondent who asked him how much sea food he required: "We should say you needed a couple of whales; not the largest size, just medium whales."

Mr. BRYAN said in his speech at Lynn yesterday:

"The man with small business interests has as much right to protect those small interests by his ballot as the man with large business interests has the right to protect his interests by his ballot."

Just so; but wherein do small business interests differ from large business interests in so far as they are affected by the currency?

THE TIMES has already printed a remonstrance from a correspondent against the spearing of salmon in the waters of New-York. It is now advised from Delaware County that a salmon has been taken from the Beaverkill by means of an eel weir. Such a capture is even more unsportsmanlike than spearing, and is, moreover, distinctly forbidden by the game laws. This is the eighth salmon that has been taken from the waters of this region. If the authorities at Albany do their duty in enforcing the law against forbidden modes of fishing, New-Yorkers may within a year or two enjoy good salmon fishing without leaving the State.

The Bond Buyer recalls the fact that last May WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Lincoln, Neb., brought a suit to restrain the city from issuing bonds for paving, &c., on the ground that they were made specifically payable in gold, which was "illegal, without authority of law, and contrary to public policy and good morals." The injunction granted by a local court stopped the proposed public improvement, made Nebraska municipal bonds unsalable, and damaged the credit of cities in that part of the country. It was one of the causes of the great trouble in marketing municipal bonds in the East. BRYAN has been neglecting the suit since he became the National champion of repudiation and denial of the right of contract, but his wife is his law partner, and there seems to have been a reverse somewhere, for the Lincoln Common Council has been favored with a bill "for cost incurred in the suit." A local paper says that when the claim was presented in the name of Mr. BRYAN, "it created considerable amusement, as well as meeting with objections from a majority of the body."

It will be very interesting to learn just how much BRYAN and WILLIAMS have divided the Democrats of the Bay State. WILLIAMS has been nominated for Governor, and has assured an impatient public of an opportunity to find out in about a month just what proportion of the Bay State Democrats disapprove of him and of his sponsor, the head of the Popocratic ticket. The Republican majority in 1894 was 56,340; in 1895 it was 56,895. If one-fifth of the Democrats of the State vote for PALMER and BUCKNER, BRYAN will be lost under something like 90,000 plurality for MCKINLEY; and with the certainty that a share of the Democratic vote will go for MCKINLEY, it is not unreasonable to look for a Republican plurality for MCKINLEY of about 100,000. GEORGE FRED will be likely to get off with this phenomenal record of disapproval.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Women, being voters and office holders in Colorado, a new question has arisen to vex the Attorney General of the State, this being what effect marriage has upon a woman's notarial commission. Custom changes a woman's name upon her marriage, but the law of the State does not compel it, and the Attorney General is asked whether a woman notary can after her marriage continue to use her maiden name officially, and thus her signature give prima facie evidence of genuine acknowledgment. The Attorney General, who is reputed to be a "confirmed" bachelor, and not entirely favorable to woman suffrage and women office holding, is reported to have unofficially expressed himself thus: "Had I been asked about the matter, I would have advised the lady not to take out a commission in the first place. If she had asked me about getting married, I would have advised her not to. Now that she is married, I would advise her to get out of the notary business." Still the Attorney General is a gallant gentleman, and he is spending his leisure hours in the attempt to devise some way by which in a submitted case the lady can, though married and not recommissioned, continue to act as notary, either under her maiden name or her new one.

—While so many calls are being made for money for the free-silver cause, The Denver (Col.) Republican (free silverite) enters its little complaint of the use that is being made of what is at hand, saying: "There is reason to fear that some of the money sent to the National Committees is not expended to the best advantage. At any rate many communications are received at the Chamber of Commerce to the effect that application has been made to the National Committee for silver literature, but without avail. Another discouraging feature is that it is questionable if requests for silver literature, which, having been received by Secretary JACKSON of the Chamber of Commerce, are forwarded by him to the National Committee, receive proper attention. At least, no attention is paid to requests by him to know whether favorable responses are sent or not. Under the circumstances it would seem advisable for Colorado people to employ their money in ways that they know would do good."

—There is a wild cry going up everywhere from the Silvercratic people for money and more money. Even in Texas there is a piteous call for contributions. In Indiana, if current reports may be credited, there has been made a persistent demand that the Democratic State candidates contribute to the expense of maintaining the National Headquarters in an expensive hotel in Chicago. The demand is not being responded to with alacrity or liberality. The Indianapolis Journal credits S. M. RALSTON, the candidate for Secretary of State, with saying: "This is probably the first time in history that candidates on a State ticket have been asked to put up for the expenses of the National Committee." Further than this he declined to comment, but others of the nominees say that meanwhile the Democratic National Committee is doing nothing for Indiana, either in the way of speakers or literature.

—Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina has not now many political friends, and his latest reported utterances are alienating most of the few left. The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, which is a rabid silver paper and has manifested a willingness and ability to support the maddest positions of the silverites, revolts when TILLMAN is reported to have said that if MCKINLEY be defeated the Democratic Party "will take the rascally Supreme Court Judges by the throats and teach them that there is yet liberty in this land." "It would be fortunate," desperately says The Commercial Appeal, "if some one would take the garrulous Senator by the throat and hold him very tight until after the election. He ought to be put in a padded cell, where he could bawl and butt himself into quietude. TILLMAN is a freak that should be caged."

—A silverite who laughed too early in the game has just come to grief at a county fair in the State of Washington. Full of confidence, he begged an empty cigar box and started out over the fair grounds, asking every man he met to vote for silver or gold. At the end of a toilsome hour he made his way to the foot of the grand stand and requested two men prominent in the county and of opposing views on the financial question to count the ballots he had collected. They consented, and to his intense disgust reported the result to be: For gold, 231; for silver, 15. The volunteer canvasser had laughed too early, but he realized that if he had not laughed then he would not have laughed at all. The farmers at the Pierce County fair, in Tacoma, evidently were not deeply afflicted with the silver craze.

—Pretended communications from mythical New-York bankers, mistranslated and perverted letters from European statesmen, interviews with unknown Presidents of previously unheard of railroads, forged articles attributed to London financial newspapers and authorities—these seem to be now the chief reliance of free-silver newspapers in the West and South. Apparently they are collecting a full armory of such dull and ineffective weapons.

—The complete returns of the vote of Arkansas show that Governor-elect DAN W. JONES ran some 7,000 votes behind the rest of the Democratic ticket. In explanation of it The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal, although it is itself a free-silver paper, suggests that it was probably due to the fact that previous to his nomination JONES announced that he would bolt the Democratic Party if it did not declare for free silver. There were, says The Commercial-Appeal, quite a number of Democrats no doubt who did not like this sentiment, and who therefore refrained from voting for Governor. This explanation will do in part for other States in November.

—The New-Orleans Times-Democrat (free silverite) says BRYAN "covers the field." This recalls the remark made less justly some years ago about another candidate, of whom it was said that "he might do very well in his own State, but he would be pretty thin when spread out all over the United States." And the country was much smaller then.

—The Philadelphia Ledger expresses the opinion that a first-rate high school is better than a third-rate college, and for that reason its city is to be congratulated on the refusal of the Common Council to change the name of its principal public school. There may be something in a name after all.

—"The silly cry of dishonor" is all The New-Orleans Times-Democrat (free-silverite) can hear in the country's demand that its financial obligations shall be strictly fulfilled. The Times-Democrat would pay the bonds in fifty-three-cent dollars and find its honor satisfied.

PERSONAL.

—The presence of the Czar in England has recalled a strange story which found its way into print forty-two years ago. It was to the effect that the Emperor NICHOLAS on his mother's side was a MACGREGOR. A gentleman of the name, residing at Brig o' Turk, publicly announced that when the Czar NICHOLAS'S father (PAUL) was in London he fell in love with MACGREGOR'S aunt, whom he happened to see riding her Shetland pony in Hyde Park, got introduced to her parents and herself, privately married her, and took her to Russia, where she became the mother of NICHOLAS. The young lady in question, who was noted for her beauty, certainly did go to Russia. A curious thing about this story is that when the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE (brother of NICHOLAS) was on his way from Callander to the Menteith country, he passed the Brig o' Turk, and was anxious to know as much as possible about the place. The story getting into print created sufficient excitement in the Midlands of Scotland to send copies of the issue of the local paper which published it to a premium.

—Many years ago, over forty in fact, OLE BULL wrote thus to a lady who had praised his violin playing: "Deeply impressed with the honor you have conferred upon me, and penetrated with joy and gratitude for your interest and sympathy in behalf of a countrywoman of mine Miss —, I solicit from your generosity the acceptance of my invitation to my concerts here, and, in my name, if it please you, to your protégé also; and for your kind forbearance with my humble efforts to attach heaven to earth in music I do most heartily thank you, altho' it humbles me to be so far beneath your own standard; but I hope for better things. I trust you will allow me to present my deep respects in person." And he subscribed himself, "yours, very humbly." OLE BULL was forty-four years old at the time.

—While the Czar was at Copenhagen he received from France's representative there, Baron DE CAZE DE LA BOVE, two gifts on behalf of 8,000 Frenchmen, including President FAURE, and the same number of Frenchwomen. These presents were originally intended to be offered to the Emperor on the occasion of his marriage and afterward on his Majesty's coronation, but they were not ready in time. The first consisted of a table service of Sèvres porcelain, including thirty-two hand-painted plates adorned with the arms of the various French provinces. The second was an album containing seventy water-color paintings by distinguished French artists and the signatures of the 8,000 women contributing.

—Some excitement has been created in Berlin by the public betrothal of a Fräulein ELISABETH OPITY to Viscount SEISTRO MATSUDARA, a son of the last feudal Prince of Schimadara, near Nagasaki. The Japanese Viscount is studying forestry at the Academy of Eberswalde, and the wedding is to take place as soon as he has completed his studies. He is the first Japanese of royal birth who takes a German lady to wife. Viscount MATSUDARA'S family renounced their rank in June, 1871, in order to strengthen the imperial power, and the Viscount's father now lives as a private gentleman in Tokio, or on his estate in the Province of Fisen.

—Though he was not present at its recent reunion in Rockford, Ill., the Army of the Cumberland's Survivors' Association elected Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS its President for the ensuing year. The roster, it is said, showed that of 150,000 survivors of the Army of the Cumberland campaign, 100,000 members of the society had made responses during the year. Major Gen. J. H. WILSON of Delaware, Captain of the body of cavalry which captured JEFFERSON DAVIS at the close of the war, was chosen as orator for the reunion to be held in Columbus, Ohio, next year, with Judge ARBA N. WATERMAN of Chicago as alternate.

—The calibre of the Populistic nominee for Congress in the Fifth District of Wisconsin, whom the free-silver Democrats have indorsed, may be inferred from this extract from his letter to the Democratic District Committee: "It is true I have opposed the Democratic Party many years, but it was not the present reformed and rejuvenated Democracy, which has returned to the principles of its founders, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, but the Cleveland-Carlisle-Palmer variety, which, with all its Braggs, is as Vilas can be." Surely the man who could write that would be an ornament to Congress.

—It has been persistently rumored for some time past that Miss M. F. CUSACK, better known as "the Nun of Kenmare," has rejoined the Church of Rome. The London News declares, on what it says is the highest authority, that the statement is absolutely untrue. Miss CUSACK, who is now staying at a French watering place, is still engaged in her Protestant crusade. She is preparing a second edition of her recently published book on the Jesuits, and is also writing an answer to Lord HALIFAX'S reunion proposals. Miss CUSACK is as strongly opposed to Ritualism as she is to Romanism.

—King FREMPER'S throne, footstool, and umbrella, which were captured by the British force during the Ashantee war, have been presented to Queen VICTORIA. The throne, an elaborately carved armchair, apparently of European construction, is studded with numerous round-headed nails. The footstool is of barbaric design, and the voluminous folds of the deposed West African monarch's great umbrella are adorned with a curious device.

—Ex-Consul JOHN L. WALLER lectured to a small audience in Chicago, a few nights ago, and endeavored to show that his imprisonment was caused by prejudice against him, inspired by his effort to protect the commercial interests of American merchants in the Island of Madagascar, though he acknowledged that he violated the military postal regulation of the French Army in Madagascar during the war with the people of the country. His audience, which consisted of colored people, seemed in sympathy with him.

—The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer (Rep.) appeals to Postmaster General WILLIAM L. WILSON, now that he has returned from Europe, to take the stump for the sound-money cause in that State. It says he is on the right side of the money question, understands it, and knows how to present it, and he will be listened to with respectful attention wherever he may go. The Bryan people, it adds, will not welcome Mr. WILSON on the stump, but all other West Virginians will.

—An equestrian statue of GARIBALDI was unveiled in Siena on the 20th inst., the great Italian national fête day. The fêtes given in honor of the inauguration of the statue lasted for five days, amid great rejoicings. The town was illuminated, and the statue of Italy's hero lighted up at night by the electric light. On Nov. 3, the anniversary of the battle of Mentana, a fine equestrian statue of GARIBALDI in bronze will be unveiled at Rovigo.

—Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG, in a speech last week in the Fifth District of Wisconsin, advised the sound-money Democrats to vote for the re-election of Cong essman SAMUEL S. BARNEY, the Republican nominee, as he represents their ideas on the money question, and the silver Democratic candidate, GEORGE WINANS, does not.

—Princess HELEN of Montenegro will make her abjuration of the Orthodox Greek faith and her profession of faith on entering the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas of Bari on Oct. 1 or 2. The marriage of the Prince of Naples with Princess HELEN is expected to take place about Oct. 15.

—Prince EITEL FRITZ, the second son of the German Emperor, is still laid up from the effects of his fall from a pony. The Emperor's children are a sickly lot, and as easily knocked over by trifles as ninepins. They inherit little of their mother's rather too pronounced robustness.

—The Bath (Me.) Times is the authority for the statement that Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL still is, as he has been for a long time past, President of the Bath National Bank. The fact is not to his discredit unless in the eyes of the silverites, who intensely dislike goldbugs and bankers.

—The oldest Queen in Europe, the Queen of Denmark, attained her seventy-ninth birthday this month. She is a Princess of Hesse-Cassel, and married the present King of Denmark, who is her senior by a few months, in 1842.

—The Hohenzollern family ghost, known as "the White Lady," has been seen again wandering about the royal palace at Berlin, and the Emperor has given orders for mantraps and spring guns to be set.

—Ex-Congressman HORACE DAVIS has been nominated for Mayor of San Francisco by one of the Republican factions, and it is hoped to unite all the Republicans of the city in his favor.

In Aid of Mount Holyoke.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The destruction of the main building of Mount Holyoke College by fire on Sunday night, involving the loss of $200,000, is an event which, though deplorable in the extreme, may still be made an occasion for showing the world that the higher education of women cannot be halted nor seriously retarded by any disaster whatsoever.

All the friends of Mount Holyoke College, and of the objects for which it stands, are earnestly besought to promptly and liberally come to its assistance in this its hour of need. This can best be done by completing the sum of $150,000, toward which $85,000 has been subscribed, to make good the subscription of $50,000 offered by Dr. Pearson of Chicago, on condition that an additional $150,000 shall be raised by Jan. 1, 1897.

No friend of Mount Holyoke in this vicinity has cause for apprehension for its future in any event, but money given quickly is money given twice. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Edwin Atwell, President of the Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, 1,088 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARION GAYLORD ATWELL.
1,088 DEAN STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1896.

The Twentieth Century Problem.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to draw attention to a very simple explanation of the twentieth-century problem. A misleading parallel is frequently made between our mode of reckoning a person's age and our manner of measuring time. A person is indeed not a year old until he has lived a full year, and when he is fully one year old he is in his second year, but when Christ was born (adopting the popular date of his birth, which we now know to be erroneous by some four years) we were at once in A. D. 1, there being no A. D. 0. In other words, our Lord was not one year old until the year of our Lord 2; however, A. D. 2 was not the third year of the first century, although Christ, when one, was in his second year, when two, in his third year, &c. Herein lies the solution of the whole matter. We have not completed 1896 years since Christ, but are completing the eighteen hundred and ninety-sixth year since his advent; that is, we are in the ninety-sixth, not in the ninety-seventh, year of the nineteenth century, the last day of which plainly is Dec. 31, 1900.

PHILIP B. STRONG.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1896.

Farmer Brown's Dilemma.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

We had a public meetin' in the schoolhouse here last week
And a feller from the city was vited down to speak.
He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light
And claimed that he was competent to show us what was right.
He says this whole blamed country is a-goin' straight to smash
Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash.
He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims 'twill work immense—
He wants to make our dollars cost us only fifty cents.
He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint
And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the Government's imprint;
The mines would dump their silver and the Nation, slick as grease,
Would grind out brand-new dollars at just fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right; but since that night somehow I've often wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a hundred!

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY

HIS STRONG SPEECH DELIVERED IN LIVERPOOL THURSDAY.

The Sultan Is Responsible for the Atrocities Which Have Been Committed, Despite His Denials—England Has the Right to Act Alone in Putting an End to Them—No Danger of a European War if She Acted at Once.

The forcible speech on Armenian atrocities and the necessity of English intervention, made by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool Sept. 24, has been cabled to The Independent, and will be published in full in the issue of Oct. 1.

Mr. Gladstone began his remarks by explaining that the cause was not one against Mohammedans, but was one of humanity. He claimed that Continental powers were not upheld by their own people. Then he referred to the bold denials of the Sultan, and the claim that the massacres were the work of revolutionists and agitators.

"This is not the first time that we have been discussing horrible outrages perpetrated in Turkey," he continued, "and perpetrated not by Mohammedan fanaticism, but by the deliberate policy of a Government. The very same thing happened in 1876. The first intelligence came from sources not altogether official. By degrees the cloud of testimony swelled, and at length it became such as to carry the most conclusive evidence of fact. But at that very time, in the Summer of 1876, I well recollect receiving, through the courtesy of the Turkish Ambassador of that day, a lengthy printed statement on the authority of the Sultan Government declaring, as absolutely as it is now declared, that there were no atrocities, no crimes committed by Turks or by the agents of the Government of the Sultan, but that it was to Bulgarian rebels and Bulgarian agitators that the whole of the calamities were due. I apprehend that that question, at any rate, has passed beyond the region of dispute, that the Bulgarian outrages rank among the facts of history.

"The very same course of proceeding is now being repeated, and the guilt of massacre, and not of massacre only, but of every other horror that has been transacted, such as we have heard in the statements read to-day, rests upon that Government. And to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial, and this process will continue—how long? Just as long as you, as Europe, are contented to hear it."

The Sultan Responsible.

He charged that the Sultan was responsible for the massacres. He asked his audience to recollect that eighteen months had passed since the first massacre, and that this event itself had shocked the civilized world. "For Bulgaria becomes pale by the side of Armenia," he said. "But, alas! that massacre, gigantic as it was, has been followed up so that one has grown into a series. When the Sultan, conscious of his triumph over the diplomacy of united Europe, carried the work of massacre into his capital, under his own eyes and under the eyes of our Ambassador, then it was that he appeared to have gained for a time the very acme of what it was possible for him to do.

"Translate the acts of the Sultan into words," he said later, "and they become these: I have tried your patience in distant places; I will try it under your own eyes. I have desolated my provinces, I will now desolate my capital. I have found that your sensitiveness has not been effectually provoked by all that I have heretofore done, and I will come nearer to you and see whether, by the vicinity, I shall or shall not wake the wrath which has slept so long.

"Some feeling has been awakened. To an extent, the weakness of diplomacy I trust is now about to be strengthened by the echoes of the nation's voice; but it is right, though it is painful, that we should estimate that weakness, and it stands before us in naked fact, and what do we know? We know that after sufficient deliberation, embassies of six powers, having screwed their courage to the sticking point, presented to the Sultan a truly formidable document in which they announced that such proceedings as these at Constantinople must really cease; and why must they cease? because if they continued they would create a prejudice against Turkish Government and against the Sultan. A prejudice was that result to which they were to lead!

"I ask you to put yourselves in the position of the guilty author of these massacres, be he who he may. Don't you think such a remonstrance of itself would cause him to proceed? What more does he want than that you should confine yourselves to a paper war? A paper is that which is alone necessary for the execution of his purpose, and that paper war conveys to him all he wants, namely, an assurance of impunity."

The Concert of Europe.

He spoke of the concert of Europe, and said that the great reforms out of which grew Greece and the Balkan States had been effected without the concert. In the present case he believed the presence of the six Ambassadors in Constantinople had not deterred the Sultan, but had been "a distinct countenance and support of the Sultan." Then he referred to the possibility of England acting alone.

"The rules of prudence must be observed," he said, "and the rules of prudence, I take it, neither require nor permit, nor does duty, in my opinion, either require or permit, that we, for the sake even of the great object we have in view, should place ourselves in the condition of war with united Europe or should take measures which should plunge Europe generally into a state of war.

"With that proposition I cordially agree; but when I speak of a state of war in that sense, I mean a real state of war, and I do not mean those phantasms of European war which every one, not so much in this country as in other countries, who wishes to stop beneficial measures on behalf of Armenia, conjures up before our eyes in saying that any country that takes into its own hands, exercises its own judgment, and makes itself in the last resort, judge of its own duty, that every such country must reckon upon plunging Europe into war. I need not say that I mean everything that is reasonable, everything that is possible.

"I say that it would not be reasonable to do that which would imply war with Europe or plunge Europe into war; but I completely deny that it means that England is under all circumstances to abandon and forego her own right of ultimate judgment upon her duties and her powers, and to be dragged at the chariot wheels of the other powers of Europe, or some other powers of Europe, who have possibly other points of view and who may not take at present entirely the same view with ourselves as to this idea of war.

"That the threat of war in insignificant newspapers and by random gossiping going about from one place to another, even if among the places be included doorways of some public departments—to suppose that that implies that all independent action on the part of this great country is to be made chargeable for producing war in Europe is, in my opinion, a mistake more deplorable, perhaps, even than any of those mistakes that have ever before been committed in the history of diplomacy.

"Therefore, while I fully admit and recognize that possible measures, all measures that are possible, do not include a policy which gives just cause of complaint to the powers of Europe—because I admit that if they had just cause of complaint, of course, they would have a title to object to our action and to enforce their action by the use of all their military means—I will not admit that we are on that account to forego our own convictions and our own duties, or to take our own measure of those duties from that which may be said and felt abroad."

A Violation of a Treaty.

He showed that the massacres had been a violation of the treaty into which England had entered with the other powers, and said this gave England the right to act. Then he spoke of procedure, saying:

"I will first of all suppose, then, that every effort to obtain direct and active cooperation from any power of Europe has failed. Well, of course the first thing would be to require Turkey to fulfill her obligations, and to require that by what may be called a peremptory demand.

"Upon failure to comply with that demand, I apprehend the first step to be taken must be the recall of our Ambassador from Constantinople and the corresponding dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador from London. I apprehend that that is not creating a European war.

"Now, I am going a little further. I am going to suppose that upon this suspension of diplomatic relations England informs the Sultan that she shall take into consideration means of enforcing, if force alone is available, compliance with her just, legal, and humane demand. Now, I am here going to interpose a condition on my own authority. I am strongly of the opinion that if, unhappily, we come to that point of sole action and of continuing obstinacy on the part of Turkey, neither of which do I conceive to be very probable, if we come to that point and if it became our duty to intimate to the Sultan that we should consider the proper means of enforcing our just demands, there is, in my opinion, one condition on our part which ought on no account to be overlooked, and that is the passing of what has been called a self-denying ordinance.

"Such a declaration was made at the beginning of the Crimean war on the part of England and France. It was a declaration that on no account would they turn that war to their own private and particular advantage. That declaration was publicly made, and it was honorably kept.

"In my opinion it would be the manifest duty of England to make such a declaration, and to make it in such terms that the powers of Europe, aye, or any of them, might, if they thought fit, resent the breach of it as being not only a violation of good faith in itself, but a violation of our engagement to them, and therefore placing us entirely at their mercy.

"Therefore, if this country be the selfish and grasping country that she is sometimes represented to be, and perhaps on certain occasions she has been I can only say I can hold out no inducements in the direction I have indicated. We ought, in my opinion, solemnly and effectively to disclaim and renounce every prospect of the kind, to limit ourselves absolutely to those duties which lie in our path and which we, under the obligations of treaty, ought to insist upon.

Europe Will Not Make War.

"I do not believe that Europe, or any part of Europe," he continued, "will make war to insure the continuance of these massacres; but if they are not to continue, and if security is given against them, that is all we want. But that security must be effective; it must be real; it must not be visionary; it must not be limited to the exactions of promises upon paper, with which we have too often and too long been contented.

"Now, supposing, however, that this monstrous supposition were to come about, and that when we had in a binding form limited our own proceedings to the suppression of mischief in its aggravated form, on the account that we have used the word 'coercion' in our communications with Turkey, then the supposition is that a threat of war by the European powers is to be at once thrown in our face.

"This is the supposition I am considering. Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to make a frank confession. If the people of England find themselves confronted by a distinct announcement of such a war, in order to secure maintenance of the present state of things in Turkey, they would have to consider their position. Supposing they came to the conclusion, because this is the most unfavorable supposition, that it was their duty to desist from all effort of procuring effectual change in Turkey; suppose they frankly owned that they were not prepared to incur the responsibility of plunging Europe into war; suppose they said: We cast upon you who are willing to undertake it the responsibility of giving countenance to those detestable and horrible proceedings, we wash our hands of them, we will have nothing more to do with them, we will never give countenance, we will never give neutrality, we will not acknowledge as a nation within the family of nations a ruler who is himself the responsible agent of these monstrous acts; but we are not prepared to urge Europe on to war, and we will do what was done by France in 1840, without loss of honor, retaining our own judgment and retaining our own right of enforcing that judgment when we see our way to do it; but we will not plunge Europe into war, and we will leave to those who bring about this state of things the responsibility which belongs to them."

PORTE MAKES A STATEMENT.

It Declares the English Speakers and Editorials Are Insulting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—The Porte has issued a statement rejoicing at the apparent reaction in some of the London newspapers against the excessive anti-Sultan agitation in Great Britain, which, it declares, is answerable for the terror in Constantinople, the foreign residents naturally fearing the wrath of the Mussulmans at the insults to the Sultan uttered by the speakers at the public meetings and by the journals of England.

The statement continues: "Despite the organized agitation, vituperation, and clamorous provocation emanating from London, the Porte has succeeded by dint of energy and watchfulness in proving to Europe that the alarm of its English insulters is unfounded.

"The Porte does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard, with the agitation of a few hot-brained politicians who are led astray by their passions. The moderation of the European nations will, far more than the vociferation of England, help the Porte to protect foreigners and Turkish subjects in the capital against the plots of Armenian revolutionists."

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Sultan has exiled his second wife and a number of palace courtiers on suspicion that they were plotting with the heir to the throne and his brother, the ex-Sultan Murad, to depose him.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has written a letter on the Turkish question, which will be published to-morrow. An extract from this letter is believed to be indicative of Great Britain's view on the subject. The writer says that Turkey cannot be kept together, and that her dissolution must result in the aggrandizement of Russia, whose vassal the Sultan now virtually is.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says it is stated that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has informed his colleagues that during his audience with the Sultan on Friday last he acquainted his Majesty with the uneasiness that the recent unchecked anarchy in Constantinople caused in Europe. He declared that a repetition of the disorder would lead Europe to intervene in consequence of the danger to which foreigners would be exposed. He advised the Sultan to exercise clemency to bring about the pacification of the Armenians, and to differentiate the peaceful masses from the revolutionary element.

M. Cambon further stated that he had demanded the release of the thousands of innocent persons who were in prison, the convoking of the Armenian Assembly for the election of a Patriarch, and the execution of the reforms that had been promised by his Majesty.

It is stated that the Sultan promised to convoke the Assembly and to extend the promised reforms to the whole empire.

Work of the Cigarmakers.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—President Perkins of the International Cigarmakers' Union read his annual report to-day. The total product for consumption in the United States in the year ending June 30, 1896, was 4,327,755,943 cigars. The total number of factories of all kinds reported is 14,070, of which number 7,147 are strictly union and 6,923 are mixed and non-union. The union factories give employment to 12,278 union hand workmen and 15,247 union mold workmen. The open shops employ 10,675 union and non-union persons. The total amount of wages paid out per year is $41,767,989, and the value of the product is $129,695,275. The total number of unions in good standing is 360, with a membership of 28,700.

ATTACKED THE SPANIARDS

CUBAN INSURGENTS STRIKE THE WESTERN TROCHA.

Driven Off in Some Places, and in Others They Retired—They Had No Hope of Crossing the Trocha, but Wanted to Harass the Troops—A Train Carrying Soldiers Fired Upon—A Sugar Estate in Matanzas Burned.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—On Friday night last rebel bands made attacks on the Spanish troops along the whole line of the western trocha. They were driven off in some places, while in others they retired of their own accord. The attacks were renewed the next night with the same result. It is believed that the rebels had no intention of crossing the trocha, but simply made the attacks to harass the troops.

A train that was carrying troops was fired upon by insurgents between Las Canas and Alquisear. A Sergeant and ten privates were wounded.

A rebel band has burned the Buenaventura sugar estate in the Province of Matanzas.

Francisco Tolon, a brother of Samuel Tolon; José Saez, a lawyer of Cardenas; José Reposo, a schoolmaster of Agucate; Manuel Planas, a druggist of Bayamo, and four others, will be deported to the Chaffarine Islands on Wednesday next.

WILL RETIRE FROM THE ARMY.

Col. Francis W. Rhodes, a Brother of Cecil, Leaves the Service.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Col. Francis W. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was one of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were sentenced to death for treason and sedition against the Transvaal, but who was subsequently pardoned, will retire from the British Army.

Col. Rhodes entered the First (Royal) Dragoons in 1875, and attained his rank as Colonel on his appointment to special duty in Uganda in 1889. He was Chief of Staff to Sir Gerald Portal on his Uganda mission, and rendered valuable services in the development of that country. He was at one time Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and took part in the Soudan campaign under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884. He also served with the Nile expedition in 1884-5 and took part in the operations near Suakin in 1888. He was placed on half pay in 1894, and then proceeded to South Africa to undertake the duties of acting administrator of Mashonaland. Some time ago he was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Order.

The Jameson raid into the Transvaal was a most unfortunate occurrence for a number of the military officers who took part in it, aside from their conviction and imprisonment for violating the foreign enlistment act. The military authorities recently decided to retire from the army Major Sir J. C. Willoughby, Royal Horse Guards; Major, the Hon. H. F. White, Grenadier Guards; Captain, the Hon. R. White, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. R. Grey, Sixth Dragoons, and Captain, the Hon. C. J. Coventry, Third Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. The last named of these is a militia officer only, and as such is entitled to no terms of retirement. The other four officers will retire on the terms to which they are entitled under the rules as to voluntary retirement; that is, in the case of the three senior officers, a lump sum of £1,600, or the option of a pension of £120 a year; and in the case of Captain, the Hon. R. White, a gratuity of £1,200 only, without any option as to pension.

THE VENEZUELAN EXPERTS.

They Have Completed Their Work in London and Returned to Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Prof. Burr and Dr. Haan, historical and philosophical experts, respectively, of the American Venezuelan Commission, have completed their researches among the documents in the Colonial Office and the British Museum here, and have returned to Holland to conclude their researches there. Prior to their departure, they declared that they were greatly satisfied with the facilities that had been afforded them in London for the performance of their work.

Prof. Burr discussed the historical accuracy and validity of some of the documents the British officials had submitted in the boundary dispute. As a result of the examination made here they had been able to clearly ascertain certain points regarding which the archives at The Hague afforded only partial information.

When questioned regarding the political results of the inquiry, Prof. Burr declined to express an opinion. He said he did not know when the examination of the archives at The Hague would be finished, but he would return to Washington with Dr. Haan as early as possible, and would furnish the commission with a complete report as soon as it could be compiled.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO BALMORAL.

Great Preparations Making for His Reception in Paris.

BALLATER, Scotland, Sept. 28.—The weather was fine to-day, and the Czar took advantage of the opportunity to go out on a grouse-shooting trip. The Czar and Czarina will start on Oct. 3 for the south, en route for Paris, where they are expected to arrive on the morning of Oct. 6.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—MM. Coppée and Heredia, the eminent littérateurs and members of the French Academy, have each written verses which are to be recited in the presence of the Czar and Czarina upon the occasion of the visit of their Majesties to Paris next week. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will also recite a poem written by M. Sully-Prudhomme, the French poet and Academician, after the Czar and Czarina have dined at Versailles.

Back to Port in Distress.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British steamer Rossshire, Capt. Stewart, which sailed from Cronstadt Sept. 24 for Savannah, has returned to her port of departure in a damaged condition as the result of the fierce gales she encountered. Her funnel is badly damaged, her stanchions and deck gear are carried away, and her water tanks displaced and broken.

Will Build a Home for Orphans.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 28.—Next Spring the erection of an industrial home for orphans and neglected boys will be commenced at Portage Lake, Houghton County, Mich. The site is in the midst of the richest copper district in the world. The founder is Thomas Mason, an octogenarian millionaire of New-York, and President of the Quincy Copper Company. The institution will bear his name.

Emory A. Storrs Saw the Difficulty.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The late Emory A. Storrs, in addressing the court in reply to an eloquent opponent, said: "Your Honor, I am called upon to reply to a fanning mill. How can a man answer a fanning mill? Does not every farmer's boy know that a fanning mill makes the most noise when it is emptiest? How can a man answer a gong?" The application of Mr. Storrs's reply is obvious.

RILEY GRANNAN RULED OFF.

Jockeys Martin and Coylie Lose Jockey's Licenses.

The most important meeting of the Jockey Club for the year was held yesterday, Messrs. August Belmont, James R. Keene, James Galway, Andrew Miller, F. R. Hitchcock, and F. K. Sturgis being in attendance. As a result of the recent investigations into the alleged "crooked" racing, the following official statement of action taken was made public last night:

After discussion of various facts laid before the Stewards in reference to Jockey W. Martin, it was resolved that his license be suspended for violation of Rule 150, and that he be notified to appear before the Stewards to show cause why it should not be permanently revoked:

Resolved, That Jockey John Coylie's license be revoked for violation of Rule 150 of the Racing Rules.

Resolved, That Riley Grannan be warned and ruled off the turf for offering and making presents to jockeys in violation of the Rules of Racing.

In view of the evidence submitted to the Stewards concerning the practices on the turf of W. Wallace, it was resolved that until the facts referred to in the evidence are explained to the satisfaction of the Stewards all entries of W. Wallace be refused on all courses racing under the rules of the Jockey Club.

"Resolved, That Dr. A. Burrow of Sheepshead Bay be warned and ruled off the courses of all associations racing under the rules of The Jockey Club until such time as he shall be willing to answer the Stewards of The Jockey Club all questions respecting the charges of corrupt practices which he has made.

"Resolved, That all other charges of corrupt practices upon courses of associations licensed by the Racing Commission be referred to counsel, with a view to bringing such charges before the Racing Commission for investigation.

"It has come to the knowledge of the Stewards of The Jockey Club that Fred Taral, jockey, received a present of $500 during the season of 1895, in violation of the rules of racing. Owing to Taral's universally accepted good character, he is reprimanded by the Stewards and ordered to refund the money received by him in violation of the rules, and all jockeys are warned that the penalty for accepting presents under Rule 150 will hereafter be strictly enforced.

"The following order was adopted and ordered sent to the Secretaries of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Queens County Jockey Club, and the Westchester Racing Association:

"Any owner, trainer, or stable employe who shall directly or indirectly make any bet or wager on any race against any horse owned, trained, or in the care of such owner, trainer, or stable employe shall be ruled off, or any person who may contribute moneys to any other person for the purpose of being bet by the receiver against any horse for account of the contributor shall be ruled off, as shall also the person who shall receive such moneys."

The rule under which the punishments inflicted were made is as follows:

No jockey shall bet on any race, except through the owner of and on the horse which he rides, and any jockey who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to have any interest in any race horse, or to have been engaged in any betting transaction, or to have received presents from persons other than the owner, will have his license at once revoked.

Any person knowingly acting in the capacity of part owner or trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or making any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, or otherwise aiding or abetting in any breach of the orders of the Stewards, will be ruled off.

GEN. AND MRS. HARRISON'S JOY.

Friends Know Why the ex-President Is Not Active in the Campaign.

Intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison are now aware why the ex-President had secret reasons for declining to make a stumping tour.

The ex-President and his bride are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is also the present domicile of many prominent party associates of the former Chief Executive, and some of them have volunteered their congratulations in anticipation of an event that will add new joy to his married life.

Persons who have seen Mr. and Mrs. Harrison about the hotel for the last few days or as they come and go from their meals have been greatly impressed by their extremely happy appearance. The serious expression which was a characteristic of the ex-President has disappeared, and his face now indicates joy.

Mr. Harrison's devotion to his wife is worthy of a young husband. He refuses to make any engagement that will separate them for even a day. For this reason he will do little speaking during the campaign. It is said he also has refused retaining fees in cases that might demand a great deal of his time early next year.

The ex-President and Mrs. Dimmock, who was a niece of the former Mrs. Harrison, were married Monday, April 6 last, at St. Thomas's Church.

Wight—Robins.

Miss Ida Robins and Dr. Jasper Sherman Wight, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J. The bride was dressed in white mohair, and the maid of honor, her sister, Miss Hattie Robins, was in green silk. The bridesmaids, Miss Buckingham, Miss Judson, and Miss Hening, were also in green silk. The best man, C. Wight, is a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Dr. J. B. Thomas, Dr. I. Bennett, E. de Gogorza, and Francis T. A. Junkin.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas, Mrs. Joseph Renwick Fiske, Mrs. Robert Hening, Mrs. Ranney, the Rev. Dr. Junkin, Mrs. Le Brun, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Fiske, Mrs. John Hinchman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Hebbard, Miss Edith Schaefer, Miss Carrie Stewart, and Miss Bache. Prof. Wight, the father of the bridegroom, is the professor of operative surgery at the Long Island College Hospital. His son is a graduate of that college.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee is at the Gilsey.

—Commander Edwin White, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field are at the Everett.

—Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court is at the Albemarle.

—Judge Denis O'Brien of the New-York Court of Appeals and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris are at the Holland.

—Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Gen. J. R. Brooke, United States Army, and Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., and Mayor F. J. Molloy of Troy are at the Hoffman.

—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Irving G. Vann of the New-York Supreme Court, Senators A. P. Gorman of Maryland, James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, Gov.-elect Lewelyn Powers and Arthur Sewall of Maine, Frank S. Black of Troy, and Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:15 A. M.—East Seventy-fourth Street; Joseph Winant; damage, $25.

—8:15 A. M.—106 East Twenty-third Street; Neppert Brothers; piano stools; damage, $25.

—5:40 P. M.—518 East Thirteenth Street; James Timmons; damage, $5.

—6:20 P. M.—152 Water Street; William Sangenzen; tobacco; damage, $1,000.

—10:30 P. M.—445 Eleventh Avenue; Mrs. Hoyt; damage, $5.

EBERT AND HIS MERRY CREW

THE GERMAN MIDGET COMEDIANS IN A NEW FANTASY.

A Cordial Reception for "The Merry Tramps" at the Star Theatre Last Night—Two New Plays Produced in Chicago, "A Soldier of Fortune" and "Two Men of Business"—Plans of Hammerstein—Changes in Theatres and Halls.

Franz Ebert has come to town again. He has not grown a fraction of an inch since he left us, and has lost none of his powers of comic expression. His facial play is still a perpetual delight while he is in sight. His conversation is still made up of colloquial German and American English. He appears, in the new spectacular piece with which the Liliputians made their re-entrance at the Star Theatre last night, as a butcher who does not like work and views the ups and downs of life merrily; as a preposterous drunken man, as a Hebrew of ancient lineage, as a lady killer in a pink silk coat and knee smalls, as Adam before the Fall, taking a shower bath, and as a frivolous young woman with voluminous lace petticoats.

Link, who is as agile and saucy as ever; little Merkel, who is certainly the smallest human being on the stage; Selma Goerner, Bertha Jaeger, Elise Lau, Ring and Walter are all with Ebert.

The piece in which they appear is a four-act spectacle by Robert Breitenbach, with music by Carl Pleininger, who leads the orchestra for the Liliputians. Its story about a man of science, who knows magic and dwells on a deserted island with his beautiful daughter and a man-ape, is remotely suggestive, in the beginning, of "The Tempest." But Caliban is only two feet tall, and perfectly harmless, and Prospero, with his whiskers and frock coat, is something of a guy. The piece is merry in its simple German way, and its English songs and jokes could not be bettered on the Bowery. The scenery was painted in Germany by Grüber, Müller, Schäfer, and Falk.

There are three gorgeous ballets with grown-up dancers of the feminine gender to help the Liliputians. There is a plentiful use of ingenious mechanism and electric lights. The theatre was crowded last night and the little comedians were cordially received.

Willard	A. Durand
Mary	Bertha Jaeger
Pisang	Ludwig Merkel
Joe Muller	Selma Goerner
Bob	Franz Ebert
Jim	Adolph Zink
Kruschke	Hermann Ring
Condula	Mrs. Griebe
Annie	Elise Lau
Edward	Max Walter

"A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE."

Otis Skinner Produces a New Romantic Play in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Otis Skinner and his company produced, at the Grand Opera House to-night, a new romantic drama called "A Soldier of Fortune," written by Mr. Skinner in collaboration, it is understood, with his brother, Mr. Charles M. Skinner. The action passes early in the sixteenth century during the occupation of Italy by the French army under Louis XII., a period which offers to the stage many advantages both as to scenery and costumes.

The hero, an Italian soldier of fortune, Fabian Torelli, serving under the Duc de Nemours, is falsely accused of theft by a spy in the service of Caesar Borgia. He escapes death by the intercession of the Cardinal, Macchiavelli, who is present at the court-martial, and he is degraded and drummed out of the army. It would have been possible for him to save himself, but a woman's honor was involved, and his lips were sealed. Leaving the camp at Pisa, Torelli goes to Florence, where he is intrusted with a secret mission by Macchiavelli. He acquits himself so well of his dangerous task, after going through many adventures, that he wins back the honor he has lost and the hand of Laura, the Cardinal's niece, as well. The play is very handsomely mounted and costumed.

The five stage pictures represent a camp near Pisa; a street near the bridge of St. Trinita, Florence; an inn on the road to Rome; Garden of the Borgia Palace in Rome, and Borgia's Castle at Urbino.

The first-night performance was moderately successful. The play is strong and consistent, its worst faults being too rapid succession of climaxes and consequent straining for effects. In some scenes judicious pruning would remove a tendency toward bombast. The second act is the best, and with the elimination of Skinner's long declamation after the climax is reached would be strong.

A new and well-devised love scene in the third act, between Lucretia Borgia and Blanche Daubigny, disguised as the Marquis, is only relieved from tiskiness by both actors being women. Skinner was recalled twice after the second act. The impression on the audience was generally favorable.

Fabian Torelli	Otis Skinner
Caesar Borgia	Frederick Mosley
Duc de Nemours	William Montague
Macchiavelli	W. J. Constantine
Cardinal of Narbonne	Guy B. Post
Hugh de Beaumont	Wadsworth Harris
Imboult	James Eddy
Pepe	John Weeks
Lucretia Borgia	Sarah Truax
Laura	Eda Aberle
Briggitta	Mary Breyers
Giannina	Naomi Roberts
Blanche Daubigny	Maud Durbin

"TWO MEN OF BUSINESS."

H. G. Carleton's New Comedy for the Hollands Successful.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Hollands presented their new play, "Two Men of Business," a comedy by Henry Guy Carleton, at McVicker's Theatre to-night, and were greeted by an exceedingly fashionable audience. The house was crowded and the reception to the brothers was friendly. The play is in three acts, and the scene is laid in a house at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The characters include a bank President, the President of a railroad, a Marquis, an English Baronet, who is a fop, three exceedingly pretty young women, and an impressionist old maid.

The part assumed by E. M. Holland is that of a retired merchant, Silas Elm, who is supposed to be without money, and whose son is connected with the management of a railroad. It is a character which fits him to a nicety, and he scored his points artistically and with telling effect.

The part in Joseph Holland's keeping is that of another man of business, Fletcher King, who stakes his all in a railroad deal which, if successful, will ruin Elm's son. The fight is bitter, the complications many, and in the end Silas Elm wins. The part of Fletcher King is rather an ungrateful one, and has not the sympathy of the audience until the close of the play.

The lines in the play are bright, the repartee is clever, and the dialogue kept the audience in good humor. In the cast were Milton Lysman, Charles Harbury, Thomas Oberle, Minnie Radcliffe, Olive Oliver, and Augusta Foster. The comedy was rehearsed by the author and the performance left a pleasing impression.

BALTIMORE'S NEW ACADEMY.

Opened to the Public in Its Reconstructed Form.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—The new Academy of Music was christened to-night. A fashionable audience gave many evidences of appreciation of the beauties of the reconstructed temple, which Manager Dean enthusiastically proclaims "the handsomest theatre in America." The first production in the new house was "El Capitan," with De Wolf Hopper at the head of the original cast. The opera scored a decided success.

The lower floor of the new Academy has a third less seating capacity than the old structure, the object being to permit persons to get to and from their seats without inconveniencing others. This change became popular at once, and to-night hundreds of ladies and gentlemen followed the European custom of promenading the lobbies between the acts of the play.

Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, the new lessees of the Academy of Music, now own or control forty-three different playhouses in the big cities. They had as their guests to-night a large party of well-known persons from New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other places.

PLANS OF MR. HAMMERSTEIN.

Denial of a Rumor and Intimation of Important Changes.

Oscar Hammerstein was justly indignant last night because a report had been circulated about town that the Grigolatis, with their aerial ballet, and the droll Colibris midgets were going to leave Olympia. "It is not true," said Mr. Hammerstein. "The midgets and the midair dancers will stay here a long time."

This, however, is the last week of the ballet spectacle called "Marguerite" at Olympia. It is to go "on the road." To take up its hour in the Music Hall programme, Mr. Hammerstein has made engagements with some of the most distinguished performers of Europe, including the famous Hanlons, and a new and excessively lovely chanteuse who, in private life, is Mrs. Robert Hanlon.

"Santa Maria," in the theatre of Olympia, is drawing great crowds, and the advance sales of seats are so large that Mr. Hammerstein seriously thinks of transferring it to the Music Hall where the seating capacity is much greater. In that event the regular Music Hall performance would be transferred to the roof, where the enclosed garden, heated by steam and well-ventilated, is well adapted to Winter entertainments. The use to which the theatre of Olympia would be put, in that case, is a secret Mr. Hammerstein will not yet divulge. He has several rabbits in his sleeves. The theatre will not be closed, that is certain.

Harlem Opera House.

"The Wizard of the Nile" is one of the most humorous and most melodious of recent comic operas, and Frank Daniels is one of the funniest fellows on the stage. He and his company were warmly welcomed back to New-York at the Harlem Opera House last night. Victor Herbert's operetta, with a German version of H. B. Smith's libretto by Alexander Neumann, has just been produced with success at the Karl Theatre, Vienna.

Grand Opera House.

"The Last Stroke," a melodrama which had a profitable run on Broadway last season, is now on view at the Grand Opera House. It is handsomely mounted and performed with spirit. The exciting situations awakened the spectators to enthusiastic applause last night.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The Great Diamond Robbery," Wheeler and Alfriend's local melodrama, was presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, with the original scenery. The performance was well received. The cast includes a larger number of veterans of the stage than has been gathered together in any recent performances. Joseph Whiting, W. A. Whitecar, T. M. Hunter, G. C. Boniface, Joseph Wilks, Rose Eytinge, Annie Yeamans, and Ellen Cummings have parts.

Not "Monsieur Jacques."

Mr. T. Henry French says that "The Broken Melody," in which Auguste Van Biene will make his first appearance here, at the American Theatre, is not, as has been announced in some English newspapers, identical with "Monsieur Jacques," which Morris Barnett adapted from the French years ago. Mr. French says: "'Monsieur Jacques' is an operetta in one act, with four gentlemen and one lady, while 'The Broken Melody' is a musical drama in three acts, with seven gentlemen and four ladies."

Music Hall Notes.

—The concert at the Eden Musée last night was well attended. The programme was long and contained many good selections. Nearly an entire act of "Lohengrin" was rendered, and several selections from "Faust." Koevessy played a new violin solo of his own composition, and a clarionet and cymbal solo were also given.

—Koster & Bial's programme has not been changed this week, and Cissy Fitzgerald, Eugene Stratton, the Phelles, and all the successful stars of the last month are still there. Next week many of the "turns" will be shifted, and the five lamentable Barrison sisters will appear.

—The continuous show at the Standard Theatre is already a well-established public entertainment. George H. Wood, Sol Stone, Caroline Hull, Leslie and Snattuck, Mamie Fulton, and Bartine's dog circus are in this week's bill.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur J. King.

Arthur J. King, a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died at his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., at 1 A. M. yesterday.

Mr. King was born in England seventy years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He had been connected with Dun & Co. for forty-five years.

Mr. King was the pioneer of the Mercantile Agency business in the West, all the Western offices of R. G. Dun & Co. having been organized under his supervision. He was admitted to membership in the firm in 1881, and up to 1892 had charge of the New-York City department of the concern. Since that time he has had charge of the branch offices thoughout the country.

Mr. King had been in poor health for some time prior to his death, and since last January was confined to his home by an attack of dropsy. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. In spite of his illness he was able, however, to superintend affairs through his Secretary, Mr. G. F. Hardy, who received instructions daily from him at his home.

Mr. King was essentially a home man, and was a leading member of Christ Church, Bloomfield. In politics he had been a Democrat up to four years ago, when he left the party and voted for Harrison. Mrs. King and six children are living. One son and two daughters are married. Mr. King, during his long connection with the Mercantile Agency business, had acquired a fortune of about three-quarters of a million.

The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at his late residence, Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield. The interment will be in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday.

Obituary Notes.

—Davis Garber, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy of Muhlenberg College, died at Allentown, Penn., Sunday. Prof. Garber was fifty-seven years of age. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1863. He was called to the Chair of Astronomy and Mathematics at Muhlenberg in 1870.

—James Munroe, ex-Mayor of Annapolis, Md., died Sunday. He was head of the firm of James Munroe & Sons, and for a number of years had been a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College.

—The Rev. Richard Boyle, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Loretto, in Hempstead, L. I., died Sunday, at the age of fifty years. He was ordained on Dec. 17, 1870, by Bishop Laughlin.

—Dr. James H. Leavitt, who had been a dentist at Pittsfield, Mass., for nearly sixty years, died yesterday, aged eighty years.

—Col. Joseph Hill, formerly assistant manager of the "Vandalia Line" railroad, died Sunday at St. Louis, aged sixty years.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Hansen, Bocas del Toro Sept. 20, with bananas to J. Weinberger; vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 P. M.

TAMMANY HOLDS PRIMARIES.

Little or No Interest Shown in the Election of Delegates.

The Tammany primaries for the election of delegates to the County Convention, Oct. 2, the Assembly District Conventions Oct. 6, and the Congressional District Conventions Oct. 5 were held last night in all of the Assembly Districts of the city. They were the usual perfunctory affairs, and the list of delegates to the County Convention, is practically the list of its General Committee.

There were no contests, and little or no interest. Some of the men elected are known as sound-money men, but the list of delegates to the County Convention which will have nothing to do but nominate a Coroner, is shorn of many of the names of men who have figured conspicuously in

QUISSETTA THE WINNER.

Defeated the Amorita in the Deciding Race of the Series.

The Quissetta is the champion of the seventy-five-foot class of schooners. She defeated the Amorita again yesterday, finishing 5 minutes and 45 seconds ahead of W. Gould Brokaw's schooner. H. W. Harris, the owner of the Quissetta, won the cup offered by the Larchmont Yacht Club to the winner of the series, and he and his friends won several thousand dollars which they bet on the result of the match.

In yesterday's race the Quissetta led from start to finish, and made gains on each leg of the course. She fairly defeated the Amorita on every point of sailing.

It was noon before the Regatta Committee gave the preliminary signal. The wind was then light from the east-northeast. Course No. 1 had been signaled, which meant that the first leg would be a beat to windward.

Capt. Haff was not on board the Amorita, and her owner, W. Gould Brokaw, had the wheel. Capt. Terry sailed the Quissetta. When the starting signal was given, at 12:05, the Quissetta was nearest the line, and she crossed first, at 12:05:20, on the port tack. The Amorita crossed at 12:06:45. Both yachts made a few short tacks in toward the Connecticut shore, and made a long board well out into the Sound. They sailed very closely together, and for a while no perceptible gain was made by either boat. Then the Quissetta pulled ahead a little and turned the first mark at 1:14:45. Amorita was timed at 1:15:54. The little black boat, on the wind, had gained 24 seconds.

The yachts finished as follows: Quissetta, 4:36:30; Amorita, 4:43:00. Following is the table:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Quissetta, H. W. Harris.....	4:31:10	4:27:54
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw.....	4:36:55	4:36:55

The Quissetta had beaten the Amorita 5 minutes 45 seconds elapsed time, and 9 minutes 1 second corrected time.

MICHAEL LOWERS A RECORD.

The Welsh Cyclist Rides Five Miles at Trenton in 9:51 4-5.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Inter-State Fair opened its seventh annual exhibition to-day. It was wheelmen's day, and upward of 6,000 cyclists congregated to watch the professional and amateur races. They were seven in number, and there was much excitement during the time the cracks occupied the track. The events resulted as follows:

One Mile, for Novices.—First Heat—Charles A. Ready first; A. Carver second. Time—2:45 3-5. Second Heat—H. Barlow first; S. S. Wilson second. Time—2:52. Third Heat—W. B. Pyle first; Alfred B. Bisel second. Time—2:37. Final Heat—Won by S. S. Wilson of Philadelphia, with James Woolly of Allentown second and George W. Silver third. Time—2:37 3-5.

One Mile, Scratch, Amateur.—First Heat—B. B. Stevens, Philadelphia, first; L. R. Lefferson, Ocean Grove, second; Charles N. Henzel, Philadelphia, third. Time—2:31. Second Heat—Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, first; A. P. West, Philadelphia, second; A. C. Green, New-York, third. E. Townsend, Trenton, fourth. Time—2:29 3-5. Third Heat—Walter M. Trott, Philadelphia, first; Ray Dawson second; John F. Beam third. Time—2:36 3-5.

The one-and-a-half mile tandem race saw teams of the Stearns, Tourist, and Harlem Wheelmen up. It was won by the Harlem Wheelmen's team—Lefferson and Harrison—in the time of 3:39.

The event of the day was the one-mile scratch, in which "Tom" Cooper, "Eddie" Bald, Harry Maddox, Owen Kimble, and a score of other cracks competed. It was run in four heats. In the first heat Harry Maddox acted as pacemaker. Otto Wayo had the pole. Maddox set out a hot pace. Carroll Jack followed close to his rear wheel for nearly the entire distance, but "Tom" Butler pulled out of the bunch coming into the stretch, and won easily, three lengths ahead of Jack, who led Mayo half a length. Time—2:15 2-5.

Louis Callahan, who acted as pacemaker in the second heat, pulled them through in good time. It was a hot race, "Tom" Cooper winning from Otto Ziegler by a length in 2:14.

A. C. Mertens paced the third heat, in which Bald, Kiser, Church, Kluge, and Loughhead contested. Coming up the stretch Bald had a hot finish for the first place, but fell two feet short, Kiser winning in the time of 2:15.

Clark paced the fourth heat, in which Arthur Gardiner beat "Johnnie" Johnson for first. Time—2:16 3-5.

Fifteen men were up in the final of the one-mile amateur. There was considerable rivalry the entire distance. Beam secured the pace at the start, and held it until turning into the stretch, when Ray Dawson and Harrison nipped him, and finished in 2:17 in that order.

"Tom" Butler, Harry Maddox, Cooper, Ziegler, Callahan, Kiser, Bald, Mertens, Clark, Johnson, and Gardiner tried conclusions in the final heat of the one-mile professional race. Here was the pick of the hundred or more professionals on the track. As an incentive to speed an additional cash prize was offered, and it had the effect of working a lively race. Cooper had the pole, and went after the extra prize at the first quarter; but he was nipped at both poles by Callahan and Clark. Down the stretch it was a hot race between Gardiner, Butler, Cooper, Bald, and Johnson. The former won by a narrow margin, with Butler and Cooper fighting hard for second. They finished in the order named, with Earl Kiser fourth. Time—2:14 3-5.

Little "Jimmy" Michael, the wonderful boy rider brought over from Europe by "Tom" Eck, succeeded in breaking the American five-mile record of 9:58. He was paced by two "quads" and a triplet. The first mile was made in 1:53; second, 3:50; third, 5:51; fourth, 7:52; fifth, 9:51 4-5.

"Johnnie" Johnson, paced by two "quads" and a triplet, went a mile against time. He covered the distance in 1:47. This is the fastest time ever made in a public exhibition.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First Heat—"Tom" Cooper first, J. F. Starbuck second, Charles A. Church third. Time—4:32 3-5. Otto Zeigler fell on the back stretch and sustained a broken arm. Second Heat—A. E. Weing first, J. Lindley second, E. C. Bald third. Time—4:35. Loughhead and Dickerson fell in front of the grand stand, but were not injured. Third Heat—Arthur Gardner, (scratch,) first; W. R. Landis, (100 yards,) second; Harry Clark, (scratch,) third. Time—4:36 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Walter M. Trott first, Edward C. Humphrey second, John T. Colgan, (130 yards,) third. Time—4:34 3-5. Second Heat—Joseph Harrison, (scratch,) first; B. B. Stevens, (20 yards,) second; W. C. Roome, (scratch,) third. Time—5:10 2-5. Third Heat—L. R. Jefferson, (20 yards,) first; Charles H. Henzel, (40 yards,) second; Ray Dawson, (scratch,) third. Time—4:49 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Final Heat—"Tom" Cooper, (scratch,) first; J. F. Starbuck, (40 yards,) second; J. B. Bowler, (130 yards,) third. Time—4:43 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Final Heat—Henry J. Gorman, (240 yards,) first; E. C. Humphreys, (140 yards,) second; Harry Reed, (170 yards,) third. Time—4:42 3-5.

TO RACE ON OCEAN BOULEVARD.

Over Two Hundred Cyclists Entered for To-morrow's Handicap.

With an entry list of 206 riders, including all the cracks of Greater New-York, The Brooklyn Citizen's annual ten-mile handicap road race on the Ocean Boulevard to-morrow forenoon should be an interesting sight. If the weather is favorable many thousands will witness the sport, for the course lies within the two famous cycle paths connecting Prospect Park and Coney Island, and in former years the spectators have fringed both sides within the limits of the course.

The officials were named yesterday. The list is a big one, and includes such prominent gentlemen as Mayor Wurster, Park Commissioner Woodruff, Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen; George O. Stebbins, Vice President of the Good Roads Association, and W. J. McKelvey, Superintendent of the Police Department. James E. Sullivan will serve as referee.

The number of racers on scratch is twelve, and includes R. M. Alexander of Hartford, Franklin Fisher, Greenpoint Wheelmen; H. K. Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen; M. S. Paige, C. T. Earl, C. S. Henshaw, and William H. Ross, Kings County Wheelmen; Oscar Hedstrom, Riverside Wheelmen; F. D. White, Lynbrook Cyclers; B. T. Allen, Liberty Wheelmen; Frank A. Munz, Pequod Club, and W. L. La Due, Matteawan Athletic Association. In the one-minute division are G. Bennett Smith, Freeport Bicycle Club; Milton R. Brown, Tourist Cycle Club; Edwin C. George, Kings County Wheelmen, and Eugene Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen.

The race will start at 10 o'clock from Shaughnessy's, near the southern entrance to Prospect Park.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The handicaps allotted in the Manhattan Bicycle Club's pool tournament are as follows: C. P. Staubach, Joseph Outman, A. Hahn, J. R. Post, Jr., H. H. Good, and W. J. McCormack, scratch; H. G. R. Ausbuettel, 3 balls; R. L. McFarland, 4; C. F. Fraenkle, 5; A. Kimmerle, 6; Joseph Meyer, 7; W. H. Pederson, V. F. Pelin, and A. Oatman, 8; R. H. Bartsch, J. Nonnenbacher, F. H. Gerbracth, and F. G. Von Schuckmann, 10; J. T. Dougherty, F. H. Campbell, and C. M. Cohen, 12; R. G. Betts, 13; W. F. Kerr, M. A. King, G. H. Rockwood, and L. Weinman, 15; T. J. Deakin, 18; J. Jacobs, W. C. St. John, and E. O'Brien, 20.

—A century run was taken on Sunday over the Merrick Road by a party of members of the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn. The trip was made noteworthy by the number of women who took part in it, several being almost beginners in cycling. The party included Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bockelman, on a tandem; Miss Mary L. Bockelman, Misses Sewald and Hannan, Frank Spencer, William Christianson, and Louis Behr. The run occupied 11 hours and 45 minutes.

—The road books of the New-York Division of the League, so Chief Consul Potter announces, will be ready for delivery about Oct. 15. It was originally intended that these books should be issued in May, but the loss of some of the maps rendered this impossible. Much time has been spent in preparing these books, and they will be complete in every sense, containing every desirable route in the State, as well as others leading into adjacent States.

—The railroad companies in New-England will put in operation on Thursday a new schedule of minimum rate charges for the transportation of bicycles. The new schedule is the direct result of the agitation in Massachusetts for a law modeled after the Armstrong baggage law recently adopted in this State. The railroads forestalled the cyclists by creating a new schedule reducing the rate for transportation nearly one-half.

—Jacquelin, the French rider, won $11,000 from Jan. 1 to July 15. The talk of inferior purses in Europe does not seem to apply in Jacquelin's case. The purses there are just as desirable as they are here, only it is harder to win on the other side than it is here. That is what an American racing man recently returned from France says.

—E. M. and F. M. Sammis, members of the Young Men's League Cyclers of Newark, on Sunday made the trip from that city to Philadelphia and return, a distance of 191¼ miles, on a tandem, in 17 hours and 10 minutes. The State road record for 200 miles, made on a single wheel, stands at 15 hours 10 minutes 40 seconds.

—Fourteen members of the Gilbert Wheelmen participated in a run through the Ramapo Valley on Sunday. It was the most delightful trip the club ever took. Next Sunday the Gilberts will ride to Tottenville.

—4 is the date chosen for the annual ball of the White Cycle Club. This organization has just taken possession of the house at 310 West Fifty-third Street.

—A coasting contest in heats will be conducted by the Sabodalica Wheelmen of Morristown on Oct. 3, 10, and 17.

—A series of races will be held on the Broad Street course on Oct. 10 by the Bloomfield (N. J.) Outing Club.

THE AUSTRALIANS STILL AHEAD.

They Win the Second of the Cricket Matches in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The second of the series of three cricket matches between the All-Philadelphias and the Australians was finished this afternoon and was an easier victory for the visitors than even the first match. The Australians in one innings scored 422 runs. The Philadelphians then went in and made 144, and were compelled to follow on.

Their second innings netted them 207, making a total of 351 runs for their two innings, and giving the antipodeans the match by an innings and 71 runs.

In the match finished to-day the Australians showed their real form and completely outclassed the local cricketers in every department of the game. The third and concluding match of the series will be started next Friday on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club. The full score of the match is as follows:

Australians.

F. A. Iredale, c. Bailey, b King	67
J. Darling, c. Bailey, b. King	77
G. Giffen, c. and b. Clark	96
C. Hill, b. King	11
S. E. Gregory, c. Bailey, b. King	0
H. Donnan, c. Wood, b. King	7
G. H. S. Trott, c. Patterson, b. Noble	16
H. Trumble, c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	46
J. J. Kelly, c. Coates, b. Bailey	29
E. Jones, c. King, b. Patterson	30
T. R. McKibben, not out	2
Byes	25
Leg bye	1
No balls	5—31
Total	422

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
King	160	99	8	5
Noble	20	19	0	1
Bailey	65	60	3	1
Patterson	77	71	1	2
Clark	85	78	1	1
Lester	20	20	0	0
Brown	30	39	0	0
Coates	10	8	0	0
Bailey	5 no balls.			

Philadelphias.

FIRST INNINGS.

G. S. Patterson, c. and b. McKibben	3
W. W. Noble, b. McKibben	0
J. A. Lester, l. b. w, b. Jones	7
E. W. Clark, Jr., c. Iredale, b. Trott	37
C. Coates, Jr., b. Jones	1
F. H. Bohlen, c. Iredale, b. Jones	6
A. M. Wood, c. Gregory, b. Trott	28
H. I. Brown, st. Kelly, b. McKibben	39
F. W. Ralston, hit wicket, b. Trott	1
J. B. King, st. Kelly, b. Trott	1
H. P. Bailey, not out	21
Leg Byes	1
Byes	1
Wides	2—9
Total	144

Bowling Analysis.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—First Heat—J. H. G. Gates, Paterson, first; H. Crisp, Trenton, second; Walter M. Trott, third. Time—1:06 2-5. Second Heat—B. B. Stevens, first; John T. Beam, second; H. G. Gardiner, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Third Heat—Ray Dawson, first; H. A. Hicks, second; A. C. Green, third. Time—1:05. Fourth Heat—Charles Bateman, first; J. A. Shomo, second; J. A. Vernier, third. Time—1:05 2-5. Final Heat—Ray Dawson, scratch, first; Walter M. Trott, (20 yards,) second; H. G. Gardiner, third. Time—1:13 1-5.

FIRST INNINGS.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Jones	75	31	4	3
McKibben	93	34	6	3
Giffen	99	39	5	0
Trott	70	31	4	4
McKibben	two wides.			

SECOND INNINGS.

G. S. Patterson, b. McKibben	6
W. W. Noble, b. McKibben	0
J. A. Lester, c. Kelly, b. McKibben	21
E. W. Clark, Jr., c. Gregory, b. McKibben	14
C. Coates, Jr., c. Kelly, b. Trott	49
A. M. Wood, b. McKibben	58
F. H. Bohlen, c. Donnan, b. Jones	27
H. I. Brown, st. Kelly, b. McKibben	7
H. P. Bailey, l. b. w., b. Jones	2
F. W. Ralston, b. Hill	10
J. B. King, not out	1
Byes	7
Leg byes	2
Wides	3—12
Total	207

Little "Jimmy" Michael, the wonderful boy rider brought over from Europe by "Tom" Eck, succeeded in breaking the American five-mile record of 9:58. He was paced by two "quads" and a triplet. The first mile was made in 1:53; second, 3:50; third, 5:51; fourth, 7:52; fifth, 9:51 4-5.

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Jones	110	38	8	3
McKibben	100	60	3	5
Trumble	65	30	4	0
Trott	55	24	3	1
Giffen	50	36	2	0
Hill	10	7	0	1
Gregory	5	0	1	0

Wides—McKibben, 2; Gregory, 1.

FIRST INNINGS.

Australians	151	173	194	242	274	314	314	367	408	422
Philadelphia.	3	4	20	22	33	83	98	102	104	144

SECOND INNINGS.

Philadelphia	0	15	42	43	116	183	183	186	198	207

YALE'S FOOTBALL CANDIDATES.

The Team of the University of Pennsylvania Practicing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—The training table for the Yale football candidates was started to-day. The following players were taken to it: Capt. Fred Murphy, tackle; Louis Hinkey, end; Lyman N. Bass, end; Charles Chadwick, guard, and James O. Rodgers, tackle. The table will this year be held in Kent Hall. All the players taken thus far are old members of the team. More of the promising players will be taken in a few days, until about twenty-five will be at the table by the time of the big games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania football team is now getting down to hard practice. Pennsylvania is very fortunate this year in having a strong scrub team to line up against for practice. The scrub is under the control of "Mike" Murphy, Yale's old trainer, who drills them in team work, and thus makes the 'Varsity team work harder than in former years.

This second eleven, or scrub, is composed mostly of men who are ineligible for the first team owing to the one-year-resident rule, and it will therefore keep them in trim until they are eligible. The next game of the Quakers is on Wednesday, Sept. 30, when they will line up against Columbian University of Washington.

Gossip of the Golf Links.

—Entries for the professional golf match next Saturday at the Knollwood Golf Club, near White Plains, closed last evening. The names then entered were Willie Dunn of Ardsley, Willie F. Davis of Newport, Sam and Will Tucker of St. Andrew's, W. Tait of Bar Harbor, H. W. Way of Meadowbrook, Thomas Warrender of Knollwood, Willie Norton of Lakewood, and Tom Gourley of Baltusrol. A few more may be received in this morning's mail.

—An interesting mixed foursome contest will be played to-day at the Englewood Golf Club links for a cup given by W. C. Van Antwerp. Sixteen pairs will start.

—A number of golfers will be attracted to the Ardsley Casino links to-day to witness the foursome match between R. Spaulding de Garmendia and Will Tucker, the St. Andrew's professional, and H. M. Harriman and Willie Dunn, the Ardsley professionals. De Garmendia and Tucker won the first match last week and are the favorites to-day. Thirty-six holes will be played.

—The annual open tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club begins to-day, the President's Cup being the first event played for. The tourney will close Saturday with a ladies' match, eighteen holes, for a handsome trophy.

Oyster Bay Golfers Win.

The Oyster Bay Golf Club defeated the Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., in a well-contested team match yesterday on the Oyster Bay links. The score was very close, 9 holes for Oyster Bay and 8 holes for Westbrook. Percy Chubb, who is known in yachting circles, tried his skill on the links and held the champion Westbrook player, Knapp, well in hand, the latter winning by 3 holes. The teams and summaries are:

OYSTER BAY.	Holes.	WESTBROOK.	Holes.
Devereaux Emmet	0	W. B. Hines, Jr.	5
Howard Townsend	8	Lindsay Tappin	0
J. A. Weeks, Jr.	0	C. L. Tappin	0
Percy Chubb	0	J. M. Knapp	3
Total	9	Total	8

Page Won Easily at Boston.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 28.—At the tenth annual meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association here to-day the feature was the winning of the Tyro stake by Page, the New-York horse, who won in straight heats, in 2:13, 2:14½, and 2:20¾, distancing the fast mare Van Zandt, Peter and Autoban in the first heat. Straight Line got the second money and Mickey the third.

Roan Wilkes won the 2:10 pace, handily, in straight heats, in 2:09¾, 2:08½, and 2:09. Bumps was second in each heat. Mascot, Jr., was distanced in the first heat.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Six furlongs. Set Fast, 111 pounds; Scarf Pin, 109; Swamp Angel, 107; Arbuckle, 106; Passover, 103; Regulator, 103; Free Lance, 100; Tempestuous, 97; Templestowe, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. One mile. Cromwell, 106 pounds; Halfling, 102; Declare, 102; Sir Francis, 101; Halton, 99; The Native, 92; Jefferson, 89; Chugnut, 89; Emotional, 84.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Cleophus, 107 pounds; Divide, 102; Passover, 100; Tragedian, 100; Break o' Day, 97; Flying Squadron, 97; Maxine Elliott, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap. One mile and a furlong. Belmar, 116 pounds; Lake Shore, 112; Brandywine, 106; Connoisseur, 100; Howard Mann, 95; Tinge, 90; Volley, 90; Doggett, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Six furlongs. Harry Reed, 129 pounds; Agitator, 122; Tom Cromwell, 122; Rubicon, 121; Hanwell, 119; Tremargo, 112; Lady Diamond, 110; Arapahoe, 109; Hailstone, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Tarlc, 110 pounds; Beelzebub, 110; Scoggan, 110; Bellport, 110; Bonhomme, 107; Tasha, 107; Captain Trasell, 107; Beaumont, 107; Nick Johnson, 107; Fernseed, 107; Dr. Grimes, 107; Pilferer, 107; Olindo, 107.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, (Irish,) eight months in the country, as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist with children; reference from last place; call two days. Frain, 234 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference. 213 East 53th St.; third floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent chambermaid and laundress; American family preferred; best references; no cards. 161 East 52d St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a capital chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing; private family; present employer can be seen. Buttler, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nursemaid; willing and obliging; city preferred. K. K., Box 114, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. R. M., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl lately landed, to do chamber work and waiting in small private family; no cards. Mrs. E. Kopp, 233 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in small family; best city reference. M. M. C., Box 105, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress; private family; best references. S., Box 50, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or waitress. 15 East 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid for private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 18 West 50th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a smart girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; good reference. 249 West 68th St.; ring Fenn's bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or to wait on lady; city reference. W., 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman; ten years' reference; work of any kind; cooking, washing, cleaning cafices, stores, or bachelor's apartment. Call, two days, 163 West 66th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 77, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands business in all branches; personal city reference; wages, $25. 328 East 36th St.; one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands French and American cooking; pastry and baking; will take full management of kitchen. T. V., 145 West 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook and laundress; one year's reference; please state wages. S. M. N., Box 199 Times.

COOK.—By a girl; thoroughly understands cooking; willing to do coarse washing; city reference. 438 West 32d St.,; two flights up, back; no cards answered.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls together, as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; understands French and American cooking, where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference; wages, $40. Excellent, 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class plain cook; excellent laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 434 West 42d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; personal reference. Box A, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; Scotch Protestant; plain washing; first-class city references. Advertiser, 318 West 49th St.; one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class, competent woman in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; will assist with washing and ironing. May G. Murphy, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

COOK.—By a first French cook and pastry maker, with reference; in private family, or club. H. V., Box 70, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By woman as competent cook in private family; has first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored woman as cook or chambermaid; city reference. 309 West 68th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first-class cook in boarding house; best reference furnished. 204 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a reliable, thorough cook; can take entire charge. Mrs. Kraus, 218 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking by the day or week. Cook, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; city references. 130 West 20th St.

COOKING.—By woman by the day. Magnus, 320 East 80th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By neat, good sewer to go out by the day or to take care of lady's wardrobe and to help with little odds and ends; is also a valuable help in sickness; reliable, kind, and obliging. J. H. B., 1,227 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best city reference. M. C., Box 40, 1,334 3d Av., Times agency.

DAY'S WORK.—Housecleaning of every description, by strong, capable woman; best city reference. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian style and finish given reasonably, or cut by day; terms, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, by first-class cutter and fitter; $1.50. S., care Donnelly, 235 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants a few engagements in private families; reference. Dressmaker, 228 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Reasonable; wishes work out or home. G. P., Times Branch, 1,334 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks or costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER. — By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By refined, educated lady, as governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches perfect French, German, English; excellent seamstress and traveler; highest references. Europe, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined French lady, lately arrived, as governess or companion; perfect musician; first prize in conservatory; excellent testimonials. Musical, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess or teacher (European) lessons for morning hours; French, German, also music, drawing, painting; first-class references. E. B., 27 West 74th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By housekeeper for two or more gentlemen; good cook; no objection to take care of apartments, &c.; first-class city reference. Address, for two days, J. C., Advertising Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French widow lady would like a situation as housekeeper in gentleman's apartments; good city reference. M. R., 243 West 24th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman, to go out by the day housecleaning; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references. 204 East 65th St.; Kenny's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a girl to do general housework, chamberwork, or waiting. 407 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework; city reference. Callahan, 70 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German; very fine hairdresser; will take full charge of lady's wardrobe; neat and obliging; best city reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By very competent French lady's maid, by day, week, or month; good dressmaker and hairdresser; references. Jeanne, 586 7th Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. B. G., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. J. D., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a refined North German as lady's maid or nurse for child; good dressmaker. Toost, 331 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. B. G., Box 121, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As French lady's maid, or to growing children. E. E., 356 West 118th St.

MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; North Norman Protestant; no objection to traveling; six years' reference. D. E., Box 111, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid, thoroughly understanding her duties; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to travel in Europe. 30 5th Av.

MAID or NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as maid or nurse to growing children; can be seen at present employer's Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. 29 West 33d St.

MAID.—By a refined young French Protestant maid for growing children; sewing, light chamberwork; to be generally useful. T. E. L., Box 163, Lawrence, L. I.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young American girl of refinement and well educated as maid or nurse to children; first-class seamstress; best reference. H. F., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for a girl as maid and seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 3 West 37th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to young ladies; city or traveling; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Healy's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; is first-class shirt ironer; city or country; wages $20. Miss Monighan, 218 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent collar, cuff, and shirt ironer; also fine laces; three years' best city references. Laundress, 964 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress to do washing at home; experienced in all branches. 213 East 95th St.; ring Slevin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class laundress; willing and obliging; the best city reference. 200 West 50th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl, in a private family, as laundress; best city reference. 1,033 1st Av., between 56th and 57th Sts; call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to take washing home. 328 East 59th St.; top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; excellent city references. Ring Ohare's bell, 822 3d Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant Swiss as French nurse and seamstress; speaks German also; best city references. 154 East 72d St.

NURSE.—A competent woman infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; three years; city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for growing children, and to do some sewing; good references. L. P., 15 East 60th St.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman, as infant's nurse. 40 East 38th St., former employer's.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—As nurse and seamstress; eight years' reference. E. F., 190 40th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American as child's nurse; good reference. B., 154 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRES.—Steady employment four or five days a week in private family; or to take family sewing home; or to make ladies' underskirts at home most neat and beautiful. A. E. H., 1,227 Broadway.

SEWING, &c.—All kinds of fine handsewing, tucking, feather stitching, &c., by the day or home work; infants' outfits a specialty; best references. M. Schroeter, 109 Bleecker St., Jersey City Heights.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By seamstress and assist in light chamberwork, with best personal reference. 1,054 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress, with dressmaker's experience. 362 Amsterdam Av., Bolger's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; to take charge of dining room; understands all kinds of salads; best city reference. 118 East 63d St., second floor, back.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; private family; present employers; no cards; best reference. 1,690 Broadway, corner 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress; one who thoroughly understands her duties from present employer. 121 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By [illegible] waitress in private family; present employer can be seen. Buttler, 117 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant in private family; best city references. 219 East 96th St., Kern's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to do cleaning or washing; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young girl to take care of children or make herself generally useful. Can be seen at 75 Park Av.

CARETAKER.—By an American woman, highly recommended, to take care of a private residence. 40 East 36th St.

TYPEWRITER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experience; reference; Remington. C. R., Box 210 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and valet, or single-handed; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; sober and obliging; best personal reference. W. M., Box 75, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; specialties for parties and receptions; keep silver as new; 10 years' best reference. G. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. Edmund, Box 56, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; six years' good city references. Butler, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Scotch; experienced; will be found first-class in every respect; references. A. N., 283 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; excellent references; disengaged Oct. 1. Can be seen at 15 East 9th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Swiss-German; single; just disengaged; willing and very obliging; good references. Switzer, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; by a young man, (28,) who fully understands his duties. A. B., Box 122, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man, with thorough knowledge of his duties; A1 references. Swede, Box 123, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET or BOTH.—English; single; as butler or valet, or both; good references. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; understands his duties thoroughly; fine decorator; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; speaks several languages; just disengaged; best city references. T. P., 152 West 50th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Private Sales and Offerings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. J. J. Schwartz and Alfred Kuhlke have sold for R. H. Ryan, to W. H. Houghton, at about $55,000, the four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 20 by 79.

Mr. George Gerlach has sold to A. King the five-story flat, 2,092 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure to John Lichke, at $4,600, the three-story frame dwelling, 369 Brook Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 24.9 by 90. Mr. Smyth also sold under foreclosure, at $54,237, to the plaintiff, Adolph M. Bendheim, the five-story brick and stone flat, 1,240 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 36.8 by 100.8½.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Wronkow, at $10,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 716 East Twelfth Street, south side, 233 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac A. Mackie, at $14,260, the four-story brick dwelling 5 Ashland Place, (Perry Street,) north side, 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 22.2 by 98.4 by irregular.

Mr. J. Montgomery Strong sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Karl M. Wallach & Sons, at $11,500, the four-story brownstone tenement, 336 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 60 Stanton Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 22.2 by 53.6, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $10,110.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, leasehold of 302 Madison Street, south side, 89 feet east of Montgomery Street, 20 by 105 by 20 by 106, three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick building; also, leasehold of 304 Madison Street, south side, 109 feet east of Montgomery Street, 18.6 by 106 by 15 by 107, three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick dwelling; also, leasehold of 165 Monroe Street, north side, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets, 23.4½ by 100 by 23.4¾ by 100.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, leasehold of 189 Avenue B, east side, 42.3 feet south of Twelfth Street, 20 by 82, four-story brick tenement with stores.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Details of Plans Filed for Alterations of Structures.

Nos. 126 and 128 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone concert hall and hotel, by John B. Smith, owner; David Kraus, 229 East Fiftieth Street, lessee; cost, $5,000.

No. 132 Mangin Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable and office, by Susan D. Brown of Princeton, N. J., owner; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 28.

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 49.11x75; St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, 74.11x100; Broadway, e s, portion of plot 104, map of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x134.7, to Nagle Av, x32.11x150, and 5th Av, 295; Charles E. Runk to Frederick Beck $1

179TH ST, n s, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, 25x52.6; Charles U. Combes and wife to Joseph P. O'Donnell 1,500

179TH ST, n s, 25.4 ft w of Vanderbilt Avenue West, 25.4x84.2x25x80.3; Susanna J. Cowen to Henrietta S. Loesch 2,000

LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Henrietta S. Loesch to David T. Logan, and wife 6,100

WILSON PL, n s, 100 ft e of Barker Av, 25x125; Robert M. Offord and wife to Phebe A. Avery 400

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x100.11; Henry Lang to Rudolph Weber and another 1

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 100.11; Horace Seton, referee, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 14,000

5T. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 119th St, 20.10x95.9; William P. Mitchell and wife to Max Wolff 55,000

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x201.10 to 112th St; Frederick O. Johannesen and wife to John A. Johnsen 100

MONROE ST, n s, 104.6 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110; Isaac Simon and others to Pauline Simon 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 56, also n or n w corner of Rose St and New Chambers St, 6.6x8.3x6.4; Henry L. Sprague to John R. Simmons 20,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 75 ft n of Morris St, 25x80; John G. Baldwin to Thomas F. Baldwin 12,500

STANTON ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70; Nathan Welchmann and wife to Aaron Isaacs 12,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x39; Margrie E. Woods and another to Bernhard Freund 1

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Sender Feldmark and wife to Max Wolff 44,500

116TH ST, 225 East; Orphelia A. Feltz to Harriet Siegel 100

84TH ST, 205 West; Frederick O. Johannesen and wife to Amund Johnsen. 100

61ST ST, 345 East; Max Alexander to Tiene Alexander 1

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Max Wolff to William P. Mitchell 44,000

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Hatlak and wife to Charles J. Egler ..... Omitted

54TH ST, 54 East; Thomas D. Sutton to Frederick J. Bristle, 1-9 part 1,000

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x 102.2; James H. Littlefield and another to Eliza Whitney 1

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; Louis M. Jones and wife to Henry S. Wood 1

87TH ST, 122 West; Leopold Peck and wife to Susan A. Rodman and another. 1

MARRIN ST, n w corner of Ellison Av, 50x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Max Graf 950

14TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.2; Thomas W. Hill to Bridget Golden 1

136TH ST, s s, 316.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17 x99.11; Joseph McCahill to Mary J. Hamilton 17,000

Recorded Leases.

ANABLE, Eliphalet N., to George Murray; 113 to 119 East 16th St, and 35 to 43 Irving Place, 5 years $39,500

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Michelo Rubino; 68 West 3d St, 10 7-12 years .. 2,875

METZGER, Theresa, to Bernard Daly; n e corner of 11th Av and 42d St, 3 years, store, &c. 1,900

SMITH, John E., to David Kraus; 126 to 130 East 14th St, 10 years 10,000

SAME, to E. N. & A. H. Dyett; s s of 113th St, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years ... 7,500

SAME, to Dempsey & Smith Company; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 5 months 1,250

SAME, to Prince & Kinkel Iron Works; s s of 113th St, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 5 months 2,000

KRAUS, David, to Eugene Wuesthoff; 126 to 130 East 14th St, lease 9,000

KIPP, Cornelia A. and Quinby, to Agnes McKie; w s of Eldridge St, 125 ft s of Stanton St, &c., demand 4,500

KASSKWITZ, Matilda, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 2 Sutton Place, 3 months 6,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to Jennie E. Cutler; s s of 94th St, 193 ft e of West End Av, &c., 3 years 15,000

MEYER, John H., and wife to John C. Huser and Brother; 230 West 136th St, demand 3,000

MILLER, Carson, and wife to James Angus; Lot 27 Vyse Av, map of land of Thomas Walker, 2 years 1,600

MARSHALL, William J., and others to Ellen Anderson; n w s of Tinton Av, 108.9 ft n of dividing line of Lots 18 and 19, map of Woodstock, 1 year 1,275

SAME to same; n w s of Tinton Av, part of Lot 17, same map, 1 year 1,275

SAME to same; n w s of Tinton Av, part of Lot 18, same map, 1 year 1,275

SAME to same; n w s of Tinton Av, part of Lot 18, same map, 1 year 775

MORRISON, James, and wife to James McClenahan; centre line of Loring Av, 205 ft n of 206th St, 1 year 1,300

McNALLY, Harry, and wife to William E. McMann; n s of 136th St, 800 ft w of Home Av, 3 years 6,000

NORDSIEK, John F., and John Ravensburg, executors of Anna Nordsiek, to James L. Robertson; 50 and 52 Trinity Place, lease 2,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Samuel Lynch; 467 and 469 Lenox Av., 2 years (two mortgages) 8,600

NOBLE, Arabella E. and James, to Hannah C. McCracken; e s of Grant Av, 130.6 ft s of 162d St., 2 years 1,000

RUNK, Charles E., to Amelia E. Runk; s w cor of Seventh Av and 131st St; s e cor of St. Nicholas Place and 150th St, and other property; demand 25,000

SAME to Emil Unger; w s of 5th Av, 57 ft n of 80th St, 1 year 8,500

ROBINSON, Rufus L., Jr., and wife, to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 144th St, 1 year (three mortgages) 36,000

SAME to Alice M. Holland; same property, demand 1,500

STRONG, Emma F. and Harriet J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; e s of Bowery, 199.9 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year 50,000

SMITH, Cecelia R., to Henry Plumer; 220 West 31st St, 1 year 2,500

SIMMONS, John R., to Henry L. Sprague; 36 New Chambers St, &c, 3 years 12,500

SCHLEMACH, Charles W., to Herman A. Schmidt; s s of West 3d St, 22.2 ft w of Greene St, 1 year 5,000

SIEGEL, Harriet, to Ophelia A. Feltz; 225 East 116th St, 5 years 7,500

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Isabella Van Dolsen; 533 and 535 Canal St, 1 year 6,000

WOOD, Henry S., to Louis M. Jones; 112 to 116 Bleecker St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 125,000

WOLFF, Max, to William P. Mitchell; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 119th St, installments 12,000

SAME to same; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, payable as per bond 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE CAUMONT, Laura Le C., and another, as trustees of Laura L. La Montagne, to Joseph F. Stier $1

FOLTZ, Bernhard, to Hannchen Foltz 1

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and Louis Lese to Sarah F. Deutsch ..... as 1d

MORRISON, Henry, executor and trustee of Henry J. Hart, to Christina Marshall, trustee of Emily Burnham 1,800

McKEE, Agnes, to Pearson S. Halstead .. 4,500

RAFELSON, Lazarus B., to Ellen Abrahams, ½ part 1

STIGELER, Wilhelmine C., to Frederick Herrman 1,200

SPRAGUE, Henry L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 7,000

LA COSTE, Hervey D., to Ellen Fitzgerald 500

LEE, Louise, and Morris Goldstein to Sarah F. Deutsch 6,525

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of 35th St, 18.2x60; Henry Schumacher against Margaret Vance and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

101ST, 129 East; Peter Peterson against John H. Hayward, trustee, &c, and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

18TH ST, 412 East; Magdalena Buhler against Susan Fennelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

18TH ST, 410 East; Peter Worth against same; (same action.)

111TH ST, s s, 203.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 130x100.11; Archibald W. J. Pohl against Alice Davis, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

50TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; the Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York, as trustee of William B. Cooper, deceased, against Eugene Frankel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 48.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x 62.3; Lexington Av, e s, 64.2 ft n of 83d St, 15.6x62.1; 2d Av, s w corner of 84th St, s 1.1x w 52.11½ s 1x w 48.9x n 52.1 to Street x101.8; 1st Av, w s of 2d Av, 127.8 n of 83d St, 25.6x irregular; 2d Av, n w corner of 83d St, 26.6x78.2; 2d Av, w s, 26.6 ft n of 83d St, 25x73.2; 2d Av, w s, 51.7 ft n of 83d St, 25x73.2; 83d St, s s, 25 ft w of 2d Av, 28.11x72.3; 2d Av, w s, 76.7 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x73.2; 2d Av, w s, 102.2 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x73.2, and property in Queens County; Bridget Sheehy against Thomas Regan, as executor, &c., of Patrick Sheehy and others, (action to recover dower.)

16TH ST, 431 and 433 East; Mary F. Peckham against Michael Foley and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)

118TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 99.9x100.11; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against John J. Farley and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

WEST END AV, 641 to 645; George W. Folsom as committee of estate of Margaret W. Folsom against William F. Cronin, (three actions to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BARRETTO ST, e s, 212 ft n of Spofford St, —x—; David Bell against Francis J. Mackey, owner, and William Campbell, contractor 19

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Thorne against same 22

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100; Peter Peterson against James H. Hayward, trustee for Amanda M. Halstead, owner and contractor 59

144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100; Joseph Johnston against Frederick Williams, owner and contractor 930

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor 176

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 75.9x 100; Thomas Madden against Henry Rothschild and W. G. Weber, owners and contractors 900

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, as owners, and W. G. Weber, contractor. 150

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; Price & Carl against Corydon H. Merriman, owner; Richard Deeves & Sons, contractors; John J. Brown, subcontractor 15,391

112TH ST, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; also, 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; P. J. Duffy & Co. against Frederick O. Johannessen, owner and contractor 400

(Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.)

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; also, 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; on John A. Johnson, owner, by Jacob Hirsh to Dempsey & Smith ... 1,250

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Motion calendar for to-day, Judge Lacombe, Room 122, Post Office Building, at 3 P. M.

1—Crossman vs. Press Publishing Company. 2—Mitchell vs. Frankel. 3—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 6—Ellis vs. Crosby. 7—Barger & Co., Limited, vs. Sanders and others. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 11—United States vs. Clafin Company. 12—Noad vs. McCarty, United States Marshal. 13—Batcheller vs. Thomson.

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—In the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Department, to-day, the following causes were argued:

No. 75—The Glens Falls Gaslight Company, appellant, vs. Benjamin Van Vranken and James Duell, respondents.—Potter & Kellogg for appellant, S. & I. M. Brown for respondents.

No. 78—Isaac R. T. Wood, appellant, vs. John L. Turnbull and others, respondents.—J. H. Clute for appellant, G. W. Featherstonaugh for respondents.

No. 88—In the matter of the Long Island Railroad Company, for a certificate under Section 59 of the railroad law.—J. I. Henning for petitioner, Hamilton Harris for respondent and New-York Central Railroad, which opposed application.

No. 93—William H. Magilton, respondent, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—J. A. Griswold for respondent, Ashbel Green for appellant.

Calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 107, 109, 110, 112, 39, 90, 92, 94.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.—McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.

Appeal from judgment of City Court—No. 4.

Appeals from judgments of District Courts—Nos. 24, 27, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18, 19, 28, 30, 31, 32, 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8986, 9177, and 7499. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Final Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 401, 2463, and 2608. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gieserich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Nos. 7705, 2794, and 2925. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 1208, will of Catharine Houck, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Mary Mott, Margaretta Kiene, Charles Wise, Sarah J. Pirsson, William Quinn, Clara Bendheim, James F. Mueller, J. Perry Kempton, at 10:30 A. M. John Hausmann, John H. Wolters, William R. Hargreaves, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and Schuchman, JJ.—Appeals from Judgments.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—White vs. Cuthbert—William J. Woods. Dalton vs. Dalton—Thomas F. Donnelly. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Smith—Edward E. McCall. Matter of Elias—Lucas L. Van Allen.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Rawitser vs. Crosby—Alexander Finelite. Ingraham vs. Gerety—Joseph G. Berry.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Furey—George A. Halsey.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Isaac M. Aron vs. Retail Merchants' Co-operative Savings and Loan Association—James Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Morris Glucksman vs. Henry Vogel—Morris Glucksman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion Calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Louis Ingber, Mary Willis, August A. Jeannot, Michael Montrosky, John C. Corcoran, Emilia Reeck, Emma T. Murray, William H. Reuda, Elizabeth Lamb, William G. Pierson, Ellen Jane Singer, Charles Motz, and Edith D. Rudd. The accounting in the estate of Minna Linz. The administration in the estate of Catharine Miller.

At 10:30 A. M.—Contested Calendar—No. 53—Will of Philip Harris.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—W. A. WILLARD & CO.—William A. Willard, doing business as W. A. Willard & Co., dealer in cutlery, at 319 Broadway, made an assignment of that business yesterday to Harry H. Collard, giving preferences for $14,371—to Elizabeth F. Ramsay $278, Thomas J. Conroy $650, and the Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company of Shelburne Falls, Mass., $13,443, balance due for merchandise. The liabilities are $23,000, assets $10,000. The failure is attributed to the hard times, heavy losses, and slow sales. Mr. Willard also made an assignment on Saturday as a partner in the Willard & Conroy Manufacturing Company, dealers in bicycles at 310 Broadway.

—HENRY VOGEL.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Morris Glueckman receiver of the rents of 311 Bowery and 1½ Rivington Street in a suit which he brought against Henry Vogel, manufacturer of bar fixtures at 311 Bowery, who failed two months ago. Messrs. Glueckman and Vogel each own a half interest in the property, and a receiver was necessary to preserve the premises pending a partition of the property.

—NEW-YORK STERILIZED MILK COMPANY.—Judgments for $1,688 were obtained yesterday against the New-York Sterilized Milk Company of 884 Sixth Avenue and Pawlings, N. Y., in favor of Campbell & Mead. Execution was issued on one of the judgments for $85 to the Sheriff. The company was incorporated in April, 1895.

—MINER, WINSLOW & WILSON.—Thomas W. Miner, Hubert Hall Winslow, and Will R. Wilson, composing the firm of Miner, Winslow & Wilson, yesterday confessed judgment for $779 in favor of the H. Miner Lithographing Company for lithographs delivered from April 13 to May 16.

—ALBERT GLASER.—Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Albert Glaser, liquor dealer at 2,272 Third Avenue, on application of Bettinger Brothers & Jacobi. The receivership is particularly for the liquor tax certificate.

—CHARLES E. RUNK.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received an execution against Charles E. Runk for $4,204 in favor of Anna C. Runk for money awarded by him on Jan. 15, 1893. No address was given on the execution.

—D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an execution for $2,801 against the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company in favor of William Fernschild.

—HUNTER D. BOWIE.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday received an execution from Chautauqua County, N. Y., against Hunter D. Bowie for $6,964 in favor of Myron C. Gallup.

Out of Town.

—J. D. & C. C. LINCOLN.—James D. and Charles C. Lincoln, doing business as J. D. & C. C. Lincoln, dealers in stoves, ranges &c., at 226 Water street, met, made an assignment yesterday to Francis J. Brown, giving preferences to Thomas Taylor, $3,000; Hide and Leather National Bank, $1,000; Francis J. Brown, $1,000, and Thomas Winston, $250. Both partners and the assignee reside in Brooklyn. They took this business in April, 1891, and handled principally the stoves of a Troy manufacturer. Besides their business capital, they were reputed to own three flats in Brooklyn and a half interest in a farm valued at $40,000 at Cohasset, Mass. Isaac C. Crandall, their attorneys, estimate the liabilities at from $12,000 to $15,000, with assets of the same amount, and it is more of a liquidation than a failure.

—McTEER BROTHERS, Knoxville, Tenn.—McTeer Brothers, one of the leading retail clothing and furnishing goods houses in Knoxville, Tenn., assigned, Liabilities, $38,000; assets not given; preferred claims, $9,000. Of the indebtedness $9,000 falls on Knoxville and $18,000 on Eastern merchants.

—J. HENRY RUSHTON, Watertown, N. Y.—J. Henry Rushton, a boatbuilder of Canton, St. Lawrence County, has made a general assignment to John F. Post. The liabilities and assets are each about $15,000; the preferences aggregate $3,550.

—ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment for $5,000 against Arthur B. Williams of Elmhurst, Penn., in favor of John B. Thompson for the amount due on a note. It was served on a bank here.

—CONTINENTAL CARPET COMPANY.—Chancellor McGill appointed Albert A. Wall receiver of the Continental Carpet Company, in Jersey City, yesterday at the request of the stockholders.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ADAM, Julius J.—John G. Elliott	$214
BECHTOLD, Gallus W.—J. P. Michelbacher	86
BOWIE, Hunter D.—Myron C. Gallup	6,964
BUTLER, Samuel S., Edmond A. St. John and John P. Van Doren—Clinton Bank	528
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—Mary A. Connellan	4,118
SAME—Thomas G. Hayes	4,955
COX, Arthur S.—James F. Disken	106
CHELLBORG, Conrad F.—William Roseburg, Jr	314
COONEY, Matthew—David Mayer Brewing Company	176
D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY—William Fernschild	2,801
DURAND, Wickliffe B.—F. Keim	270
FALK, Frank—Charles F. Matlage, (two judgments)	437
FUCHS, Ernest—Katie Stadthauer	102
GRAEFF, James McK.—The National Broadway Bank of New-York	1,028
GRIFFEN, James, and another—I. S. Vought and another	69
HAMBURGER, Alfred—James E. Nichols and others	713
HOLBROOK, Eugene C., William H. Thornton and Henrietta H. Williams—Edward Dart	643
HORN, Charles—W. Cohn	334
HERMAN, Jacob B.—Thomas Lenane	224
HUBACHEK, Charles—P. Van Name and another	96
JONES, Walter—Thomas W. Miner	211
KEMPNER, Marcus—E. Koch	701
KREIGER, Louis—W. Cohn	229
KANE, Frank, and Hugh C. Nevins—H. H. Finley	90
KELLER, Morris—J. Fletcher	202
KLOTZ, Charles—John H. Miller	47
LAYTON, Richard C.—G. Otto and others.	53
LAUGHLIN, John—John Gilbert	139
LEITNER, Arnold—William H. Roberts.	1,493
LEVY, Annie—S. Bernheimer	879
LICHTENBERG, Charles—P. J. Michelbacher	94
MAPLES, Joseph—M. Rathbun	421
MACFARLANE, Jane, and National Silk Label Company—Bank of New Amsterdam	2,349
MORIARTY, Stephen F.—Samuel W. Bryan	3,634
MURPHY, John J.—H. Dalzell, Treasurer, &c	71
NEW-YORK COPPER MANUFACTURING Company—W. Aspdin	20
NEW-YORK STERILIZED MILK COMPANY—Duncan Campbell and another	1,000
NEW-YORK STERILIZED MILK COMPANY—Duncan Campbell and another	84
NEVINS, Hugh C., and Frank Kane—H. H. Finley	90
SAME—George A. Hearn	139
OXLEY, Charles F., and Howard Wilson—Clinton Bank	575
PERRY, Emerson W.—F. J. Cummings, deficiency	1,055
PILLER, Joseph—E. E. Spencer and others	88
RAHMAN, William H. and France—O. Mollenhauer	126
RATZ, Wilhelm—S. Josephs	170
RIDGWAY, James, as receiver—S. Simmons as receiver	122
ROSENTHAL, Abraham—S. Hyman and others	317
RUBINGER, Max and Charles—S. Ladinski, deficiency	2,686
RUNK, Charles E.—Anna C. Runk	4,204
SAMSON, John H. A.—Mrs. Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers	536
SCHLESINGER, Henry and Morris—Louis Spear	147
SCHMIDT, Herman W.—C. N. Howard Company	955
SWITZER, Henry C.—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company	779
STOLLMEYER, H. F. Jullus—John L. Van Neste and another	793
THE ATHENA GREEK BROTHERHOOD of New-York—N. P. Lascaropoulo	23
THE MARTIN PRESS COMPANY—George A. Hearne	124
VAN HORN, Frank M.—J. J. Egan and another	71
VAN KOUGHNET, William R.—Julia M. Gast	380
VERMILYA, Peter B.—C. S. Nathan	36
VIRTUE, Charles E.—R. Hutchinson	217
WAHMAN, J. Henry, and another—G. W. Keil, by guardian	120
WALDMAN, Charles—W. Cohn	338
WEBER, Joseph, and another—J. S. Bernheimer and another	284
WEICKERT, E.—W. E. Parsons, Jr	31
WEISS, Melchoir—H. Fluegelman	119
WHITE, John—Beadleston & Woerz	623
WILL, Ernest—P. Van Name and others	133
WINSLOW, Herbert H., and Will R. Wilson—the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	99
SAME and Thomas W. Miner—same	779
WRAY, John H.—J. S. Manning	636
YOUNG, Henry, and another—M. Plummer and another	89
ZIMMERMAN, Joseph J.—J. W. McGuckin	80

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
$30,000, MTGE. $23,000, WEST END AVE., NEAR 82D ST.—4-STORY DWELLING. THIS IS THE BEST DWELLING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND; PRINCIPALS ONLY DEALT WITH.
HENRY J. HUME,
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 253 BROADWAY.

88TH ST.—Five-story American basement dwelling for sale or to let, fully furnished.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange of Property a Specialty
A HANDSOME NEW CORNER APARTMENT house, with stores, extra wide; will exchange for lots or private houses. Must be seen to be appreciated.
AN EXTRA WIDE APARTMENT HOUSE, near 81st St. and Columbus Ave., to exchange for a $30,000 country place where loan can be guaranteed. A great opportunity for some one to secure one of the finest apartment houses in this popular section.
Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.; corner and inside flats to exchange for lots or private dwelling and cash.
Broadway and vicinity; several new first-class investment properties to exchange.
Private houses, east and west side, to exchange for country property; free and clear.
Serve your own interests by dealing with me.
ARTHUR R. PARSONS,
177-179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, FOR CASH CLIENT, DOWNTOWN BUSINESS BUILDING, UNDER $200,000; OWNERS ONLY DEALT WITH.
HENRY J. HUME,
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 253 BROADWAY.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.
Madison Av., near 38th St.
A 4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, fully furnished and in perfect order throughout, will be rented for the season or term of years.
Permits and particulars of
HARRIS B. FISHER,
56 Pine St.

37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Full sized four story house, with dining-room extension; handsomely furnished; rent, $5,000.
Also 20-ft. house, with open plumbing and butler's pantry, $3,500 furnished; season or year.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

MADISON AV., BELOW 70TH ST.—Extra wide five-story basement house to rent, furnished, for season or year at $700 per month.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

55TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—Four story full sized house, handsomely furnished, to rent for season or year.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, LARGE house, fully furnished, and stable to rent, at $4,000 per annum.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

NORTH SIDE OF GRAMERCY PARK, EXTRA wide four story house, well furnished; rent, $4,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill.
Extra large low-entrance house to rent, unfurnished or partly furnished, for a term of years.
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d Sts., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

Bachelor Apartments to Let.
No. 5 East 17th St.
Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner; 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON—JEFFERSON,
104 AND 106 EAST 116TH ST.
Nothing to equal these at present rents;
$40 AND $45 PER MONTH
Seven large rooms and bath; servants' staircase and toilet; mosaic tiled kitchen, halls, and bedrooms; uniformed elevator boys; steam heat and hot water; 100 foot street.

ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 56th St. and 8th Av.

74, 76, & 78 W. 85th St.
Elegant apartments, all light, single and double, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, complete service, elevator, steam heat, and hot water furnished, $720 to $1,200.

40 & 42 West 64th St.
First-class apartments, steam heated, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Moderate rent.
STRONG & IRELAND,
511 COLUMBUS AV., branch of 60 Liberty St.

"POILLON,"
Central Park West, corner 61st St.
Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.
For information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS,
31 Liberty,
or to owner on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

APARTMENT, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Fine apartment, consisting of six large, sunny rooms; best location; five minutes from station, with board and service; private table if desired. Apply 54 Hill St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York,

BUILT ONLY ON SAND

THE FLIMSY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLLAPSED FLAT.

All the Officials and Others Connected with the Work Either Arrested or to be Arrested—A Terrible State of Things Shown by an Investigation of the Ruins—Superintendent Constable's Defense of His Department.

Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the Building Department makes no bones in admitting that his Inspectors were careless in their supervision of the construction of the collapsed flat at 1,078 Madison Avenue. At the same time, he claims that the work of his office has been handicapped through inability to secure needed appropriations. He asserts that he warned Mayor Strong of the consequences of this, but the Mayor denies it.

Patrick Roche, the contractor, of the firm of Shannon & Roche, who were building the flimsy flat, was arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick soon after noon yesterday, but released on $2,500 bail, furnished by William Johnston of 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, a brother-in-law of Thomas Graham, the builder. Roche refused to make any statement.

Three Inspectors Suspended.

Coroner Fitzpatrick said later in the day that he would not order the arrest of Shannon, Roche's partner, unless further investigation proved its necessity. But as a result of his talk yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Hennessey, who has been assigned to the case, and Superintendent Constable, he has ordered the police to arrest Frank H. Hawkins, the agent for Mrs. L. D. Rogers, owner of the property, and the three D'Andrea brothers, the Italians who made the excavation and built the foundations.

Superintendent Constable yesterday suspended T. C. Walsh, the former Inspector in the district in which the collapsed building is; John Hain, the present Inspector, and George Vix, the special, or roundsman, Inspector.

Vix, when told of his suspension, said: "I have two districts to look after containing 220 jobs. In addition to these, I am obliged to make from twenty to twenty-two special investigations each day, and report on them. As a matter of fact, I have been so busy with this special work that I had not been able to visit the Madison Avenue house."

Coroner Fitzpatrick has ordered that the suspended Inspectors be arraigned before him this morning, so that they may be placed under nominal bail as witnesses at the inquest, probably about Oct. 15, into the responsibility for the death of Bricklayer Crane, who was killed.

On Most Unstable Foundations.

Further examination was made at the wrecked building yesterday afternoon by Deputy Superintendent Rutherford of the Building Department and Coroner Fitzpatrick. Mr. Fitzpatrick was formerly a builder and an Inspector in the Building Department. An opening was made through the débris, and this revealed a terrible state of affairs. At no point was the foundation over twelve feet deep, except at the extreme front of the building. In the rear, where the rotten walls fell, it averaged from ten to twelve feet in depth. The earth under and about the foundation was of a soft, sandy character, and of such unstable nature that a heavy iron bar nearly sank out of sight when placed in it.

From measurements made it was found that the solid bottom was at least twenty feet deeper. The foundation was cracked and settled in a dozen places, and Mr. Rutherford thinks most of these cracks occurred previous to the collapse; consequently there was no excuse, in his opinion, for any one about the premises not discovering the true situation.

Heavy Weights on Two-Inch Planks.

Every brick arch in the building was built on two-inch wooden supports, instead of stone, and at one point, where an iron beam had been inserted as a support, it was inside the wall, and does not carry a pound of weight. One of the iron beams on the ground floor rests on a two-inch plank, which extends across a three-foot opening in the wall, and even the weight of the beam makes the plank sag nearly an inch.

At another point a solid wall is built over an arch supported by a two-inch plank in the cellar. Some of the stone are filled with tiling only at such points as it may be readily seen. Most of the walls were filled with dry brick, and mortar and cement was only used where it was visible to the outside.

Coroner Fitzpatrick was of the opinion that the collapse was caused by a bad foundation, but the Building Department maintains that if the walls had been well built and the foundation bad, the walls would not have fallen without warning—that is, they would have cracked at several points before collapsing. In this way the laborers would have received a warning of impending disaster, and might have escaped without injury or loss of life. The investigation of the ruins is not yet completed.

The Superintendent's Statement.

"I have anticipated," said Mr. Constable, "just such trouble as we are now having, and have made repeated reports to the Mayor of the conditions as they are now revealed to exist. I have tried in every way possible to get the appropriations needed properly to conduct this department, but up to the present I have failed. Now I am going to take advantage of this accident again to urge the necessity for more funds for this department.

"This year we were allowed only $265,000 to conduct a department that supervises over $90,000,000 worth of building investments. We have 4,200 jobs to look after at present, and but fifty-seven Inspectors. These men are paid from $1,100 to $1,200 per year, while a foreman on a job gets about $1,500 per year. We can't get first-class men for the money we pay.

"I have no doubt that Thain is guilty. His reports show that he visited the Madison Avenue building at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, six and a half hours before the accident occurred. I also understand he was there Friday. Now, if he couldn't see the half dozen gross violations staring him in the face, he is certainly guilty of neglect and carelessness. Vix, I do not believe was so much to blame, yet I don't want to protect the Inspectors, but to prove the bad work."

Mr. Constable is sending out letters to all architects, builders, &c., asking them to visit the scene of the collapse and inspect the work, so that he can call upon them to back his efforts before the Legislature. He is going to send out letters to all workmen, whether connected with unions or not, to aid him in stopping this kind of work.

Mayor Strong denies that he received any letter from Mr. Constable referring to the conditions now existing in his department, or predicting disaster if he was not accorded more money with which to run his department.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will settle the question of appropriation in October," said the Mayor. "Mr. Constable has a larger appropriation this year than was ever given that department before, and if he can't enforce the law, he had better quit."

At the District Attorney's office it is said that the cases against Ireland and those concerned in the Orchard Street disaster will be brought up for trial at the October term.

A Wheelman's Excuse Not Heeded.

J. Murray Aaron, ex-Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, was fined $5 in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of scorching on the Boulevard Sunday. He is the son of Dr. Aaron of 557 Fifth Avenue. He had no money and was locked up. His excuse was that he was an actor connected with the Rice Comedy Company and was in a hurry to reach rehearsal.

THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

The Consolidated Companies Deny Opposition to the Commission.

It is emphatically stated by the representatives of the Underground Railroad Company of the City of New-York, which was recently formed by the combination of three old underground railroad companies, that there is no intention on the part of the new corporation to block the work of the Rapid Transit Commission. "We shall do all we can," said C. V. Sidell, President of the company, yesterday, "to work in with the commission."

James M. Fisk of 206 Broadway, counsel for the company, also spoke to the same effect. "We are now getting our affairs into such shape," he said, "as to be able to show the Rapid Transit Commissioners at the proper time that we have vested rights in the route they now have under consideration—namely, that through Elm Street, Lafayette Place, and Fourth Avenue. We are ready to prove, also, that we are able to build the road, and have the money to back our word. Of course if the commission attempts to give the work to some other concern, we shall apply to the courts for an injunction to restrain such concern from beginning operations."

The claims of the underground company do not seem to have received very much consideration at the office of the Rapid Transit Commission. It was said there yesterday that what the commission was looking for was a responsible concern to go ahead with the work when it is ready to be done. If the underground company can prove itself to be such it will not have much trouble to get the contract. If it tries to make trouble, however, it is thought that there will be little difficulty in proving that the old companies which consolidated had no vested rights in the proposed route or in any other route.

William Barclay Parsons of 22 William Street is the engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission. He is now preparing a report, to be made in about a month, on the Elm Street route. To meet the demands of the commission he must be able to show that the sixteen miles of proposed underground road in the city can be built within the set limit of $30,000,000. It is not likely that the underground company will make any move until this report is handed in.

ATTACK ON GEN. COLLIS.

A Story of Charges to be Preferred Is Promptly Denied.

An evening newspaper stated yesterday that a conference had been held in this city to take measures to secure the removal from office of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, for malfeasance in office. It was also asserted that the next Legislature would be asked to investigate the management of the department.

The persons who, it was alleged, were active in the plan for the removal of Gen. Collis are Adelbert H. Steele, who was Deputy Commissioner for a time under Gen. Collis, and who resigned early in the Spring; Dr. Edmund J. Palmer, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, and Alderman Charles A. Parker.

The Commissioner was charged with favoring Tammany politicians in the award of the contract for laying an asphalt pavement on Fifth Avenue. This contract was originally awarded to the California Asphalt Company, of which John D. Crimmins, Jr., is President, and was by that company transferred to the Barber Asphalt Company for a consideration of $10,000. It was charged that the lowest bid was made by Kelly and Booth, and that this bid was illegally rejected.

Ex-Commissioner Steele and Quarantine Commissioner Palmer both deny all knowledge of any movement to oust Gen. Collis or to make charges against him. Alderman Parker admitted last night that there was hostility between him and Commissioner Collis. He knew nothing of his own knowledge against the management of the department.

Gen. Collis said that the published accusations were false and groundless, and in this statement he was fully supported by Deputy Commissioner Wilds.

MINISTERS OPPOSE MOODY.

Sixteen out of Sixty-five Do Not Approve of Inviting Him.

Sixty-five pastors of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and other evangelical societies of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and this city, met in the Young Men's Christian Association building, in Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday to consider arrangements for what is called "an evangelical campaign." It is to consist of revival meetings in Cooper Union and in churches of the several cities. Dr. James M. King of the Union Methodist Church in West Forty-eighth Street, this city, presided.

The ministers at a previous meeting had decided to begin the campaign in Cooper Union Nov. 9. Dwight C. Moody had promised some one that he would conduct the first meeting. Dr. Thompson moved yesterday that Mr. Moody be invited to lead the campaign.

The Rev. S. Parkes Codman of the Metropolitan Temple said that in his opinion it was not necessary that Mr. Moody be asked to lead the campaign. The clergyman said that in his experience neither his church nor any church of which he had knowledge had gained any new members as the result of work by evangelists.

Dr. North said that if voting for the motion would imply that he thought Mr. Moody's presence necessary for the success of the campaign, he could not vote for it.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, proposed that the motion be amended by substituting for the phrase "to lead the campaign" an invitation to Mr. Moody to preach in Cooper Union each week day morning, beginning Nov. 9, and continuing until the end of the month.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas to 16 nays.

CALL TO THE REV. DR. MORGAN.

Christ Church, Brooklyn, Selects a Pastor, Who Accepts.

The Rev. William Dallam Morgan, who for the last two years has been assistant to the Rev. Dr. William M. Dame, rector of the Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore, has been called to Christ Church of Brooklyn, and he has accepted the call. Dr. Morgan will enter upon his duties on Oct. 1.

Dr. Morgan is a nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and was himself connected with the Methodist ministry for several years prior to his joining the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan is well known in Baltimore, where he has identified himself more particularly with the work of the Sunday school of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The present rector of Christ Church is the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, one of the Virginia family of that name, several members of which are prominent in the Episcopal ministry.

Copies Ingenious, but Unfortunate.

Charles S. Copies, about twenty years old and well dressed, the new inventor of a new scheme in the begging line, was sent to the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Crane in default of a bond for $300.

Copies's scheme was to approach well-to-do-looking men, and, telling a tale of a spree, ask the loan of a couple of dollars until he received expected remittances. He expected that money almost immediately and invited his victim to dine with him next day at the Murray Hill Hotel and collect his loan.

Agent Jerome of the Charities Organization Society said that he had received many complaints about Copies.

Victim of a Collision.

Henry Klaingst of 138 West Fifty-third Street, who received a fracture of the skull during a collision in Central Park Sunday, died at the Presbyterain Hospital yesterday morning.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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SMOKED IN CLOSED CAR.

Rouhlton Refused to Stop—Was Arrested and Fined.

Louis H. Rouhlton, a clerk, living at 41 West Twenty-first Street, called Sunday night on some friends in Harlem. When he started to go home, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he boarded an open car and finished smoking a cigar at Fifty-third Street and Broadway. He lighted another, expecting that he could smoke until he arrived at Twenty-first Street.

He was told, however, at the stables at Fiftieth Street, to take the car ahead. This was a closed car. He determined that he would not throw his cigar away, and that he would make a test case. He accordingly continued smoking in the car, which was crowded with persons of both sexes.

Benjamin Harris, the conductor, ordered him to stop smoking, but he refused to do so, and informed the conductor that he intended to make a test case, and see if the rules of the company were the laws of the city.

At Fortieth Street Harris called Policeman Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and had Ruhlton arrested. Quinn rode with his prisoner to Thirtieth Street, and Rouhlton was locked up for the rest of the night.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Rouhlton was charged with disorderly conduct, and he said, in his own defense:

"They had no right to make me transfer. I waited for an open car, and it was advertised by the signs to run on Columbus Avenue and Broadway. I had lighted a good cigar, and I wanted to see if they could force me to throw my cigar away."

"You, as a man of sense," said Magistrate Crane, "ought to know that you can't carry your own ideas with you and disobey the rules of the company."

"I challenge their right to have me arrested," said Rouhlton. "I broke a rule of the company, but I did not break a rule or a law of the city, and I thus did not commit any misdemeanor."

"When the conductor told you to stop smoking and you refused to do so, you were guilty of disorderly conduct. Nobody else was smoking on that car, was there?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, Sir, there was," quickly answered Rouhlton, "there was a man sitting in the car smoking and the conductor did not say a word to him. I was made the mark."

"There was a man smoking," said Harris, "but he got off the car when I told him to."

"You are fined $3," said Magistrate Crane.

Rouhlton paid his fine and hurried from the court.

SECOND DISTRICT JUSTICES.

Kings County Democrats May Not Support Brown and Clement.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Judicial District for the nomination of Justices of the Supreme Court to succeed Justices Brown, Clement, Dykman, and Goodrich, will be held in the Kings County Court House, in Brooklyn, at noon to-day. The Kings County delegates are divided as to the wisdom of renominating Justices Clement and Brown because some delegates think the Justices have been too partial to the Republican lawyers.

Hugh McLaughlin, who is still an important factor with the old-line Democrats, is favorable to the Justices because, he says, it is customary to renominate Democratic Judges, and the precedent should not be departed from. Some of his followers and dissatisfied with his choice, and they may defeat Justices Brown and Clement in the convention.

Thomas E. Pearsall, who was defeated for Justice by William J. Gaynor, is thought to have a chance for a nomination to-day if either Justice Clement or Justice Brown is defeated for renomination. William E. Sullivan and S. Stewart Whitehouse are candidates.

SAT AGAINST A TREE, DEAD.

Body of a Stranger Found in Woods Near Fanwood, N. J.

Michael Ricardo, in going through a piece of woods near Fanwood, N. J., Sunday, saw a man sitting against the trunk of a tree. Going closer, Ricardo saw that the man was dead and had been for days seemingly.

Sheriff Kyle of Union County, N. J., suspected that the man had been murdered. County Physician Westcott, who examined the body, did not think so. Death was due to natural causes, he said.

The body, which is in the Plainfield Morgue, is that of a stranger to all who have seen it. The man was between forty-five and fifty years of age, smooth-faced, and with dark hair liberally sprinkled with gray. The body was well dressed, and gave the impression that the unknown had in life been a fairly prosperous business man. The coat and vest, of the sack pattern, were of a pepper-and-salt mixture. A handkerchief found on the body bore in one corner a small letter "E" written in indelible ink. No other marks of identification were found.

TRIPLE BROOKLYN PRIMARIES.

Republicans, Democrats, and National Democrats Vote.

Primaries were held last night in all of the 628 Election Districts in Brooklyn by the National Democratic Party, the regular Democratic Party, and the Republican Party for the election of delegates to the several Assembly District and Congressional Conventions of the respective parties.

The National Democrats were seemingly far more numerous than had been supposed. The Republican primaries were the most enthusiastic. A number of Republican Assemblymen are opposed for renomination by their own party.

The results of the several primaries will not be known until to-day, and in some instances not until the conventions meet.

Suit Against Mr. Constable.

Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the Building Department is being sued for $250 for services rendered by Walter A. Hall of 2,373 Third Avenue, this city. The case was brought in the Seventh District Municipal Court, but was transferred, on motion of Superintendent Constable's lawyer, P. J. Kilsheimer of 167 Broadway, to the City Court, where it will be tried before a jury. The complainant represents that he made an agreement Aug. 7 to furnish the Superintendent with evidence which would defeat the machinations of a band of architects who were trying to oust Mr. Constable from his position as Superintendent of the Building Department.

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We like to get a man's patronage when he dons his first "pant suit" and have him grow up with us, so to speak.

Little Boys' School Suits, $3.50 to $12.

Little Boys' Dress Suits, $5.00 to $20.

Little Boys' Reefers and Top Coats, $5 to $16.

Boys' Hats and Furnishings, too.

Fall Hats, all shapes, $3.00.
Sale of $4 and $5 Shoes, $2.95.
Sale of Fine Madras Shirts, $1.00.
Do you know our 50c Neckwear?
Fall Liveries are ready.
Try a pair of our Dollar Gloves.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"You will find the chief characteristics are about the same," said Chevalier, the clever English coster singer, in answer to a question about the English cockney dialect of Dickens and the present time. "There have been changes, of course. Sam Weller talks about the 'vidder.' You will not find that now. It is entirely obsolete. But you must remember there has been a change in England since the time of Dickens. We have the board schools now; education is compulsory. It would hardly be possible that such an obvious error as using 'v' for 'w' would go uncorrected. Then, in Dickens you will find a great deal of class dialect that is not heard except among particular classes. They have their particular idioms, like the thieves in 'Oliver Twist.' Changes creep in, as, for instance, the East End cockney, spending his time around the docks, picks up a number of Spanish and Italian words from the foreign sailors. He might, for instance, use the word 'doner' for girl and 'carsa' for house, and those expressions spread.

"But we have the peculiarity of dropping the 'h's,' which is an idiosyncrasy of the lower classes of English now, as it was in Dickens's days. And, putting on the 'h's' is even more amusing. We had a servant at home at one time who was most emphatic with her 'h's.' Some one came to the door one day and asked if I was in. 'No,' said the girl, 'Mr. Halbert is hout, but Mr. Hauguste—Auguste, my brother, we are of French descent—is hin.' She even went so far as to receive letters addressed to 'Mr. H. Chevalier,' for were there not Mr. Halbert and Mr. Hauguste in the family?"

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He was a little mongrel dog. A good-natured, happy little dog, with the many good qualities that animals of that breed often possess. He was playing with the children, and by some unlucky mischance one of his sharp white teeth grazed the skin of the hand of one of them. That was dangerous. The mother decreed immediately that the dog must die. Two small street urchins were taken into confidence and consented, for a consideration, to take the dog to the police station to be shot. He was a friendly little dog, and he trotted along confidingly behind his two new masters still cheerful and happy. "Mister," said one small voice at the police station, a little later, "this dog wants to be killed." The officer, looking over the desk, saw two small boys and a little mongrel dog. The latter wagged his tail in a pleased way, acquiescent to the statement. He was quite ready. "And," as the man says who tells the story, "the officer took him outside and obliged him."

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A woman made a first call last week upon a friend recently come to the city and stopping at a boarding house. She found the place, the friend was at home, and the servant disappeared into the basement with the card. That was strange, but not as strange as the message returned, to the effect that the lady was busy; did her caller have a message to leave? Knowing the strange workings of the mind of the domestic upon occasions, the caller proceeded to investigate. "You took my card to Mrs. Brown?" she asked. "Why, that was not the name, Ma'am," said the girl in surprise. "I'm not here long myself, and I didn't look at the card as I went down. It's Mrs. Smith that lives here." That ignorance of the card betokened blunders in other directions. The visitor was sure of her number, and she queried further: "But you are sure there isn't a Mrs. Brown here?" "Well, it's Mr. Smith that lives here," said the servant, evidently considering the matter judicially this time. "There ain't no one else here except the boy and the lady. I took her to be Mrs. Smith," she added, evidently impressed by this persistent call for Mrs. Brown. If Mrs. Smith was listening to the conversation at the foot of the stairs, she was probably not pleased. The caller gave up the idea of finding Mrs. Brown there, and departed hurriedly. She hadn't a doubt in her own mind that Mrs. Smith was Mrs. Smith, for she found, by referring to her notebook again, that she had the correct number of Mrs. Brown's stopping place, but not the street.

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"No, we don't believe in kleptomania," a Sergeant of the detective force was saying at a police station the other day, speaking of some of the recent cases of shoplifters arrested. "Still, there are strange cases that come up occasionally and make you wonder. The majority of women shoplifters come from families of criminals, and shoplifting is the business of their lives. There is a distinction to be made between shoplifters and pilferers. It is among the latter class that the so-called kleptomaniacs come. It looks to me more as if those people simply wanted certain things and took them because they did not wish to spend the money. Still, there is the case of a woman that came up about five years ago. This woman was wealthy, worth, perhaps, $150,000, and had a beautiful home on the Hudson. She was accused of pilfering from the stores. She was very indignant and engaged prominent lawyers to defend her. But it was no good. Things were so much against her, the lawyers were glad to drop it when the merchants decided not to press the suit. The things she took were things she could not possibly have wanted, and she could have bought them if she had wanted them. There was another woman, about two years ago, who left her husband, who was a doctor, took up with a man who was known to be a thief, and became a clever shoplifter herself. That is another strange thing. Nice women will become infatuated and marry men whom they know to be thieves. There are men shoplifters, but not so many of them. Pennyweighters they are called, from the way gold is sold, and because jewelry stores are more particularly their prey. A woman's dress affords her more facility for regular shoplifting."

***

The early paths of the literary worker are hard to tread. There is not only the uncertainty of a young writer in regard to individual style, but the demands of different periodicals are wonderfully varied. A young woman writer of really clever stories is just now looking for something regular in the way of literary work—something which will assure her of a certainty of keeping the wolf from the door. "I could almost say I don't know where I am at," she said, speaking of her search for continuous fields of labor. "I have a pile of letters from editors, and each letter calls for something entirely different. One says we like short, thrilling, dramatic stories with a great deal of action. Another says: 'Write me bright, newsy, society stories without personality.' I have just sent a story to a first-class religious paper which was delighted with a previous story I sent. This one they do not like. It lacks the 'charm' of my other story, they say. Now, what was that charm? I don't know. Another periodical, which pays me very well, and has my name upon its regular list of contributors, wrote to me to ask me to write a particular style of story. I wrote it and sent in another at the same time. They accepted the second story and sent back the one for which they had asked. The only thing I seem to be gaining in the way of fixing myself in a career is some business sense, which I have never had before."

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The new Baptist Temple, at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is so crowded on Sunday evenings that latecomers are not admitted. To prevent the annoyance of arrivals that cannot be accommodated, a method has been adopted similar to that in use in crowded theatres. The theatres put out a placard, "Standing Room Only." At the Temple there is an objection to having the standing room occupied, and when the last seat is taken, a big white card is put out, which announces, "No more admitted. Seats all filled."

DECREASE IN SUGAR PRICES.

Causes a Sharp Decline in Certificates and Some Lively Trading.

A sharp decline in the price of sugar certificates enlisted the attention of Stock Exchange brokers for an hour or two yesterday. This was chiefly due to the announcement of a decrease in the price of refined sugars. At first there was considerable excitement, and some active trading. The certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company dropped from 112 to 110⅝, and there were rumors of a prospective strong opposition to the Sugar Trust.

Such rumors were based on doubts regarding the future ownership of the Camden refinery, but "the Street" speedily made up its mind that the American Company was bound to secure the control of the independent refinery, and the speculative excitement subsided. The price of certificates steadily advanced, and closed at 111⅝, about 34,000 shares of Sugar stock having been dealt in.

The reduction in the price of refined sugars will be about ¼ cent a pound on all grades. The circular price of granulated sugar, as announced by the American Sugar Refining Company, has been reduced from 4⅝ cents to 4½ cents. With the trade discounts this means a current price of 4¼ cents a pound for 100-pound lots. Large dealers in sugar said yesterday that this reduction in the price of domestic sugars had been forced by the extremely low price of German granulated.

Owing to the cheapness of raw sugar in Germany and the bounty paid by that Government on all refined sugars exported, the German refiners are able to place their granulated sugar in this market at about 4 cents a pound. Contracts have been made by New-York importers at that figure within the last ten days, and there are said to be some large consignments of German sugars now in transit.

Although the competition of the cheap German sugars has been felt by the American Sugar Refining Company for some weeks, the price of domestic sugar has been maintained because of the large demand usual during the fruit canning season. Now that that demand is ceasing the German refiners consider it expedient to reduce their prices.

EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY'S CASE.

What the Secretary Says of the Failure to Pay Julia Goldstein.

The explanation as to why the Empire Loan and Investment Company did not pay the judgment Julia Goldstein obtained against it may appear in the report of the State Banking Department, which has been investigating the business methods of the corporation.

The present financial difficulty of the company arises, it is said, from the action of the preceding Board of Directors in disposing of the gross premiums accruing from their loans.

The board declared its gross premiums to be dividends, and hence when the time came for it to meet a steady demand for money it found itself in trouble.

William P. Stewart, Jr., Secretary of the present board, says that ever since he and Andrew J. Cobe, the present President, have been in office, since June last, they have been forced to put in their own money to meet running expenses.

"But," he added, "there is no question of insolvency, as the company owns over $132,000 worth of real estate, and owes, all told, not over $126,000.

"The difficulty in the Goldstein matter arises from the fact that the dividends paid by the former Board of Directors must be refunded or charged on the books, and until that is done we do not know how much Mrs. Goldstein is entitled to, and therefore cannot pay her."

Mrs. Goldstein's attorney, Miles Rosenbluth, issued execution on the judgment, and says he intends making a fuller investigation into the business methods of the company.

BOTH PARTIES USE ONE NAME.

National Democrats in Hudson County, N. J., Fight for the Title.

Chairman Charles L. Carrick of the National Democratic Committee of Hudson County said yesterday that his committee had not completed the list of county and Assembly nominations, but that when the list was completed it would be filed with the County Clerk, John G. Fisher.

Mr. Carrick said he had no doubt that Mr. Fisher would receive the petition, file the names, and print the official tickets, notwithstanding the fact that the Bryan and Sewall Committee had already filed nominations in the name of the National Democratic Party. If Mr. Fisher did not, application would then be made to the courts, but Mr. Carrick did not think this would be necessary.

County Clerk Fisher declined to discuss the matter, but intimated that he would file and print both tickets without regard to the filing of two sets of candidates under one party name.

Boys Accused of Sprinkling Tacks.

Nine boys, sons of well-known residents of Port Richmond, S. I., were arrested yesterday while attending school and taken before Justice Millen of that village, charged by the police with sprinkling Richmond Avenue, a street much used by wheelmen, with tacks, and with placing a board filled with nails in the street, to puncture the tires of wheelmen. The boys were released upon their own recognizances for trial.

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The list is too long to continue; but it includes, if you wish, arrangements for special study of your rooms and special designs for them.

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SHE WAS HARRIET WIEGAND.

The Woman Who Died as Miss Smith in Mrs. Becker's House.

The young woman who died Sunday at 622 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, where she was under the care of Caroline Becker, a midwife, was Harriet Wiegand, a servant, until recently in the employ of Mrs. Foster Gilbert, at 536 Third Avenue. She was known at Mrs. Becker's only as Miss Smith, and she died without disclosing her name or the names of any of her friends.

When the police searched her room after her death, in the expectation of finding some evidence against Mrs. Becker, who had run away, and for whom a warrant was issued by the Coroner, they found a number of letters and envelopes, which told them all about the girl, except the name and address of the man responsible for her trouble. The letters were written in Danish, and in one of them, written by the girl's brother, Carl Wiegand, a barber in this city, an allusion is made to a man named Muller. The police are looking for Muller.

Harriet Wiegand was employed by Mrs. Gilbert from May 1 last until Sept. 1, when she asked and obtained a vacation of ten days. She did not return on the appointed day, and Mrs. Gilbert did not hear of her again until a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES told her of the girl's death in Mrs. Becker's house.

Mrs. Hatie Kaufman, Mrs. Becker's daughter, and Nellie Fitzpatrick, the servant, who were with Harriet Wiegand when she died, were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and committed to the custody of the Coroner, who sent them to the House of Detention pending the inquest. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy and decided that her death was caused by malpractice. The body lay at the Morgue all day. Mrs. Clara Smith of 725 Third Avenue was among those who tried to identify it. She said that she was introduced to Harriet Wiegand or Wayland about two months ago in a dry goods store on Third Avenue.

The police do not know Carl Wiegand's address, and believe that he does not yet know of his sister's death. There is a Charles C. Wiegand, barber, in the directory, but he is not Harriet Wiegand's brother.

Excitement at the Marlborough.

James O'Brien, who has been the engineer at the Hotel Marlborough for the past four years, took a few days' vacation last week. He went into the hotel at 10 o'clock last night, and Manager Todd, who noticed that O'Brien had been drinking, followed him. O'Brien went into the electrical room and began to amuse himself by turning the switches. As fast as he turned them off, Mr. Todd turned them on.

O'Brien then went into the boiler room and fired three shots from a revolver at the boilers. Three firemen present began dodging, and Manager Todd called a policeman, who locked O'Brien up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Westchester Fair Opens.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The eleventh annual Westchester County Fair and sixth annual horse show opened on the grounds of the association, in this village, to-day. The visitors were not very numerous, owing to the threatening weather and the fact that this is a sort of preliminary day at the fair. Many of the exhibits were arriving this morning, and the exhibitors were busy arranging them for the real opening to-morrow. The horses this year are considered to be the finest that ever competed for prizes at the fair.

Fought at a Primary.

John Nicholson, twenty years old, of 400 Grand Street, Brooklyn, and Valentine Hoffman of 106 Avenue B, this city, quarreled and fought with one another at a primary at Broadway and Middleton Street, Brooklyn, last night. Nicholson was thrown down with such force that his leg was broken. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. The other man escaped.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Wizard of the Nile," in which Frank Daniels is appearing, at the Harlem Opera House this week, was produced at the Carl Theatre in Vienna last Saturday night, according to a telegram from Director Janna, says the opera was "a phenomenal sucess." The Vienna critics praised the work greatly. This is the first American comic opera ever produced in the German Empire. Negotiations are nearly completed for the production of "The Wizard" in London. La Shelle and Clark, proprietors of the opera in this country, also own the English rights, and will supervise its presentation in London.

—"Marguerite," Oscar Hammerstein's spectacular ballet, is in its last week at the Olympia Music Hall, where it has been presented for months. It is to be sent on the road, with a big variety show. The aerial ballet, which has been presented as a part of "Marguerite," will be retained in the Music Hall programme.

—Rudolph Aronson's new waltz, "Up to Date," will be performed for the first time at the Bijou Theatre next Tuesday night, on the occasion of the first presentation of the new comedy, "My Friend from India."

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society asks for contributions for the support of the Workrooms for Unskilled Women, and especially for the purchase of tickets to the workrooms for distribution to suitable applicants at the district offices. Those who secure tickets are paid for their work, which is of a kind that will prove practically useful to women with families or single women who are not skilled in any occupation that will bring them an income. The sum needed for the purposes indicated is $1,500. Checks should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, dismissed the complaint of assault made by Timothy O'Connell against J. S. Brown, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works. Brown is a Brookfield man, while O'Connell worked for E. J. Palmer, who represented the Plattites at the last primary election in the district. O'Connell swore Brown hit him, and his witnesses corroborated his statement. Brown swore he did not, and his witnesses corroborated him. The Magistrate could not decide who presented the preponderance of evidence.

—Charles R. Goetz of 427 Eighth Avenue, a letter carrier connected with Post Office Station E, in West Thirty-second Street, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioner Shields on a charge of robbing the mails. A decoy letter, with four marked bills enclosed, and addressed to Mrs. Catherine Schneider, St. Louis, fell into Goetz's hands, and the bills were found in his possession, besides letters addressed to the Art Interchange. Goetz was held in $2,500 bail for examination this afternoon.

—The third day's session of the convention of the Christian Missionary Alliance was opened yesterday in the Gospel Tabernacle, at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. The Rev. A. B. Funk of the Gospel Tabernacle presided and conducted a Bible study. In the afternoon the Rev. W. A. Cramer, a Congo missionary, spoke on the work of evangelization in the dark continent. The song service was under the direction of Miss Agnew.

—Twenty-three of the crew of the British steamship Viceroy, which was wrecked on Whale Cay, Bahamas, Sept. 17, arrived yesterday on the steamship Antilla from Nassau. The Viceroy was bound from Philadelphia for Havana with a cargo of coal. She went ashore at 4 o'clock in the morning, at full speed, and will be a total loss. The Viceroy was ten years old, 1,350 tons' burden, and was owned by Gow, Harrison & Co. of Glasgow.

—The Commanders and Quartermasters' Association of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city held a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall last Sunday. A permanent organization was formed, and the following officers were elected: Commander Joseph B. Lord, Chairman; Commander Charles Smith, Vice Chairman;

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GOOD WORK FOR PALMER

HEADQUARTERS HERE FITTED FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

An Attractive Place for Sound-Money Democrats to Visit—What Chairman Widenmann Is Doing—Organizing Palmer and Buckner Clubs in the State—Contributions Needed for Campaign Fund—Cheering News from Alabama.

The headquarters of the National Democracy, in East Twenty-third Street, have been fitted up to meet the requirements of an active campaign. Chairman Robert A. Widenmann of the State Committee, George Foster Peabody, John De Witt Warner, and Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany expect to be there most of the time until after election, and for the present they are devoting their attention to the details necessary to the completion of the ticket in the Judicial, Congressional, and Assembly districts. The sub-committees for all the Assembly districts in the State, as announced yesterday morning, will probably be increased, Mr. Peabody says.

The headquarters is a cheering place for a Democrat to visit. The building is spacious. A reading room has been stocked with the daily and weekly papers. The walls of the rooms on the lower floor are almost concealed by large pictures of Jackson, Jefferson, Tilden, Cleveland, Pierce, and other Democrats who have figured in the history of the party.

Chairman Widenman said yesterday that the reports from his associates on the committee led him to think that candidates would be put into the field in many Congressional districts and in every district probably.

"There is a strong determination that there shall be a candidate in every district who is absolutely sound on the money question, and who expressly and unqualifiedly repudiates the Chicago platform and Bryanism," said Chairman Widenman. "The reports also express great satisfaction with the State ticket. We are hearing that Palmer and Buckner clubs are organizing in various parts of the State. At Nyack twenty men supposed to be in sympathy with the National Democracy were notified of the meeting to organize such a club, and ninety were present."

The following statement was given out from headquarters yesterday.

"The most careful attention is being given by the State Committee of the National Democracy to the preliminary details of the Judicial and Congressional Conventions thoughout the State. Blanks have been printed and were yesterday sent to the remotest districts, furnishing complete information about the certifications and the nominations required by law to be filed with the County Clerks.

The Campaign Committee desires to impress upon sound-money Democrats the necessity of completing all nominations this week. It urges the holding of local ratification meetings all over the State next week. These preliminaries settled, the sub-Campaign Committee of 150 can devote its energies entirely to the general campaign work. Their organization will be so perfected that every election district and every school district will have its committee of workers ready to make the first poll of the State during the third week in October.

"Letters received during the last three days indicate that the number of old-line Democrats who followed Seymour and Tilden, and who are ready to identify themselves with an aggressive campaign committee, is steadily increasing, especially in the country districts. Communications from seventeen State Committeemen place the Palmer-Buckner-Griffin vote in their localities at twice the figures furnished at the recent State Committee meeting. Six others report that it will be three times greater than their earlier estimate. Taking these revisions as a basis, together with the constantly accumulating lists of names of Democrats who will support the sound-money organization, and certain other data of a confidential nature, the vote for the National Democracy's candidate in this State will mount up to very nearly 250,000."

The State Committee has begun to distribute literature. It is sending out an illustrated circular, contrasting the condition of the workingmen in this country and those where the currency is on a silver basis. This is to be sent out by the thousand.

The following letter was received yesterday by Secretary Peabody from Philadelphia:

"Noticing the call of the Executive Committee in the morning papers, I inclose check for $5 as a subscription from a National Democrat from San Antonio, Texas, but temporarily in this city. There must be 100,000 National Democrats who will each willingly contribute to this amount. I sincerely trust your call for contributions for so good a cause will reach them."

This letter shows a public appreciation of the need for general contributions to the fund which the committee must have for the successful prosecution of its work. The committee hopes that many more persons will show a like zeal in furthering the cause of Palmer and Buckner.

National Committeeman Major J. M. Falkner of Alabama called at the headquarters yesterday afternoon. He said he was of opinion that Alabama could be wrested from Bryan.

"The failure of the fusion movement in our State, he said, "has created the gravest concern among the Bryan managers. We have a dozen newspapers doing good work. Alabama sent 115 men to Indianapolis to give encouragement to a third ticket. These men are tireless workers. To those who do not understand the situation in our State it may seem that we are taking too hopeful a view of the situation, but we sincerely believe the State can be wrested from Bryan."

Joined the United Associated Presses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The San Francisco Examiner has abandoned the service of The Chicago Associated Press and substituted for it the full leased wire overland and Pacific coast news reports of The United Associated Presses. In the editorial announcement of its new departure, The Examiner says that the change has been made necessary by the failure of The Chicago Associated Press to keep up with its more vigorous rival. The special enterprise of the paper having been established, it is conceded that this improvement was all that was required to make its telegraphic news perfect.

Seventh Day Baptist Lecturer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of this city last night decided to accept the resignation of the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, the leading minister in that denomination in this country. He has been called by the General Conference of the Seventh Day Baptists to act as National lecturer for the propagation of Sabbath reform in the United States. Dr. Lewis will commence his new duties at once. The pastorate made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lewis has not yet been filled.

CISSY FITZGERALD'S KICK.

A Poster Which Seems to Offend Metropolitan Club's Members.

Cissy Fitzgerald's kick and wink are in a fair way to furnish the material for a "leading case" that will be quoted by judges and lawyers for years to come. However entertaining they may be on the stage, they have, as reproduced in highly colored posters, met with the disfavor of members of the Metropolitan Club, and an effort has been made to have her striking personality as shown on bill boards removed from the view of the club members when they look from the windows of their marble palace on Fifth Avenue.

Some time ago a city ordinance was passed giving to the Park Commissioners authority to remove all posters and obnoxious signs from bill boards, dead walls, rocks, and especially erected structures facing the parks, that, in their judgment, were unsightly and likely to detract from the beauty of the city's pleasure grounds, and the Fitzgerald poster, having come under their ban, will furnish a test case for a construction of the ordinance.

The bill board that held the poster over which the first trouble arose is at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Although the board did service for some time and bore many different posters, no objection was made to it, so far as known, until a few days ago—after the winking and kicking Cissy had appeared upon it. Metropolitan Club members then made an objection to it, and asked Van Beuren & Co., who control the board, to have the poster removed. This request was refused, and a complaint was made to the Park Commissioners, and they directed Van Beuren & Co. to remove the bill board mentioned, and also others at Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Seventy-third Street and Park Avenue, and Eighty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

Fearing in the event of their not removing the boards the Park Commissioners would remove them, Van Beuren & Co., though their counsel, Herman Stiefel, yesterday procured a temporary injunction from Justice MacLean restraining the Commissioners from in any way interfering with the boards and the posters that they bear. Mr. Stiefel, in his moving affidavits, states that the boards were placed in conformity with the city ordinances, and that neither the boards nor the posters come within the jurisdiction of the authority granted to the Park Commissioners by the new ordinance.

The bill board at Sixty-second Street is on land adjoining the Metropolitan clubhouse, owned by ex-Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram; the one at Fifty-eighth Street is on city land leased from the City Controller, and the other two are on private property. Mr. Stiefel says the action of the Park Commissioners is unjustifiable, and that the landscape-destroying properties of the poster, if there be any, will have to be declared by a court. The poster will be placed in evidence at the proper time.

NO GRUDGE AGAINST BURNS.

Bryan Doubts that Silverites Caused the Worcester Fire.

Concerning the charge that the burning of the Burns Underwear Factory at Worcester, Mass., Saturday night was an act of revenge for the action of the proprietor in suspending the red flag of anarchy with the picture of William J. Bryan on it, Mr. Bryan made this statement last night:

"There is nothing that I care to say on the subject. I do not believe that any advocate of free silver would do harm to Mr. Burns or his property. While Mr. Burns's action last Friday was not very courteous, I paid no attention to it. He had a right to decorate his building as he chose, even though the decorations might be offensive to his political opponents, and his neighbors have a right to criticise his actions if they see fit to do so. But if any one has attempted to injure him or his property such person ought to be punished like any other violator of the law. No political reason can excuse an attack on person or property. Our campaign is a campaign of education, and no true friend of the cause will attempt to violate the law, no matter how bitterly the gold standard men may assail us or our principles."

In his reference to Mr. Bryan in his speech at New London, Conn., yesterday, George Fred Williams, the Popocratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, made this reference to the burning of the Burns Block at Worcester:

"I saw him (Bryan) stand last Friday and face an insult in the City of Worcester, where a Republican had put upon his building the face of McKinley on an American flag and beside it the red flag with the face of William J. Bryan. [Hisses and hoots.] That noble man, that peacemaker, that disciple of American honesty and peace faced that insult for half an hour and never opened his mouth to resent it. [Applause.] And I regret exceedingly to say that it has been to-day reported that the owner of that building has had his building set fire to and burned, and it is stated that some one has threatened him on account of that insult to Mr. Bryan. I trust it is not so; but, whether it be so or not, this man here was not the cause of it, but rather by his silence in the face of insult he gave notice to such wrong-doers, or that incendiary, if there be one, that that is not his method and that crime is no remedy in this Republic for any wrong."

EAST SIDE BOYS' CLUBS.

A Successful Scheme to Counteract the Saloon Attractions.

Since the advent of the "Raines law hotels" on the east side the proprietors have found their dining rooms, in which they dispense beer and sandwiches on Sunday, of little use during the week. They have offered inducements to the boys in their neighborhood to form clubs and hold meetings in their rooms in the afternoon and evenings, and this has not been without its demoralizing effects.

The better class of boys in that part of the city have not been slow to realize this and have applied to Edwin A. Waldo, the head of the University Settlement, at 26 Delancey Street, for rooms in which they might meet and find a higher class of amusement than that offered by the "Raines law hotel" proprietors. In this way they hope to draw the boys away from the saloons. Mr. Waldo succeeded in securing quarters for the boys at 200 Eldridge Street a few weeks ago. Since then over 200 boys have joined in the movement and there are many applications on file.

The rooms being small, it has been found necessary to divide the boys into five clubs, with separate meeting nights. They elect their own officers and choose their own names. Each club has the exclusive use of the rooms on the night assigned, but on Sunday night they all gather together and, after an hour's informal talk on religious topics, devote an hour to story telling. This night is very popular with the boys. The two rooms they have at present are fitted up with chairs, tables, and bookcases, and later they expect to add a small gymnasium.

Each club is self-supporting. The boys pay 5 cents a week dues. Three cents go toward the rent and the remainder for light refreshments and to furnish the boys with an outing next Summer. The ages of the boys range from ten to thirteen, and Mr. Waldo says they manage their clubs well and keep surprisingly good order. When the clubs are thoroughly organized the boys intend to open up new quarters to accommodate the large numbers who have applied for membership, and hope to offer such inducements as will attract all the boys from the "Raines law hotels."

MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS

ESTIMATE BOARD APPROPRIATES THE SUM OF $903,158.65.

Funds to Go to the Account of New Buildings, Property for Sites, and for Repairs and Alterations on Present Structures—Work Will Now Be Advanced — Various Schools of the City That Will Profit.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and appropriated $903,158.65 for the public schools.

This sum will be charged to the account of new schools, for the acquiring of property for them, and for repairs and additions to old buildings.

The Controller will issue the regular 3½ per cent. schoolhouse bonds, as authorized by the board, and the work of completing the schools will now be advanced. Schools to be built, repaired, or added to, and other expenses, are:

One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues	$28,300.10
Fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues	4,770.00
For Commissioners' Fees, &c., and for others	3,485.00 4,800.27
West Eighteenth Street School	11,000.00
East Thirty-seventh Street School	15,000.00
Grove and Bedford Street School	40,596.05
Nineteenth Street, First and Second Avenues	134,166.19
East Broadway, Scammel and Henry Streets	254,050.67
Thirty-fifth Street, Eighth and Ninth Avenues	29,898.50
Ogden Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street	14,452.65
Madison, Henry, and Pike Streets	84,979.64
Ninety-first Street and First Avenue	159,000.00
East Houston and Essex Streets	106,403.38
One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Third and Lexington Avenues	13,469.20

The board authorized certain minor expenditures for the repairs to schools. It also authorized the Board of Education to secure, through condemnation proceedings, six lots on One Hundred and Fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, for a school site. The owners of the property wanted $39,000 for it. This the board thought excessive.

Controller Fitch says he will not sell any city bonds until after November, but the effect of the board's action yesterday will reassure contractors, as they have now some hopes of getting their money without recourse to the courts.

The board allowed the following issues of bonds:

For East River Bridge tower	$348,000.00
New Park at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street	42,250.00
For grass plots for the Western Boulevard	5,000.00
Charge of Grade Commission for surveys of streets and other works	60,000.00
Repairs to Battery sea wall	14,000.00
For Pelham Bay Bridge Road repairs	29,000.00
For trees for Morningside Park	7,500.00
For asphalting Riverside Park	19,585.37
Salaries and expenses of Rapid-Transit Commissioners	38,736.28
For salaries for Inspectors in Health Department due under the mercantile law	1,531.68
For salaries of Life-Saving Corps	320.00

For a tramps' lodging house, a transfer of $9,000 was allowed the Commissioners of Charities.

The idea, as explained to the board by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, is to secure a house in place of the boat used last Winter at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where tramps may secure a night's lodging and a bath with transportation to their homes, if they have any, or to the workhouse if they are chronic wayfarers.

Rastus S. Ransom and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel before the Lexow committee for ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, asked for $4,416.67. The matter was laid over for consideration.

Oct. 14 was set as the date for the consideration of the provisional departmental estimates.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUPILS.

What Superintendent Jasper Says About the Present Trouble.

Superintendent Jasper of the public schools, in speaking of the children at present unable to find accommodations, said yesterday:

"The only one of our regular buildings which is not ready is Grammar School No. 37, and this school will be ready in a few days. Then all of our last year's children will be accommodated.

"Some people in this city have been attacking the public school system, and say that there are 60,000 children of school-going age unprovided for.

"This is true, but children are only admitted to our schools between the ages of four and twenty-one years, and so probably a large portion of the 60,000 are making their own living, and many of them are married.

"I should say that in this city there are about 18,000 children who are at work and about 40,000 who would go to school if we had the room.

"Within a few weeks of this time all of these children will be provided for. We have had considerable trouble, because of children occupying seats in schools far from their homes, to the exclusion of those who live close at hand. The result is that they occupy places of children in the schools in the immediate neighborhood. There is no law against this, but I propose to get permission of the board to send all such children back to their own districts, and I think some more room will result from the change."

POLICE STOPPED THE WORK.

Mayor Gleason Prevents the Laying of Trolley Rails.

The trouble between Mayor Gleason and the Steinway Trolley Company over the tearing up of the streets in Long Island City without obtaining permits, thus violating a city ordinance, has not been settled. The company won the two fights in the courts, when the men were arraigned for tearing up Fulton Street, Astoria, and flushed with their victory, decided to put down more switches.

Mayor Gleason was informed that the company intended to place a new switch at the Astoria entrance of the Ninety-second Street ferry yesterday, and he hurriedly sent thirty policemen to the spot. A gang of laborers in the employ of the road appeared and the foreman directed them to go to work. The police said they would arrest any one who attempted to lay a rail, and in the face of this the laborers would not do any work.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William Stewart of Long Island City, counsel of the railroad, yesterday said he intended to bring civil action for malicious persecution against the police for not allowing the switches to be laid.

Deckload of Oranges Lost.

Capt. Nickerson of the British steamship City of Kingston, from Port Maria Sept. 21 and St. Margaret's Bay, Sept. 22, reported yesterday striking the outer edge of a cyclone. The ship encountered strong northeast to east gales from Sept. 24 to Sept. 27, accompanied by high seas. She lost her entire deckload of oranges and suffered minor damages to raile and about deck.

HELPERS IN ICE DISCHARGED.

Consolidated Company, Brooklyn, Reduces Its Force One-Half.

The drivers of the Consolidated Ice Company of Brooklyn, at Grand Street and Newtown Creek, are greatly dissatisfied over the reduction that the company has made in the number of helpers. The helper rides at the tail end of the ice wagon and weighs, cuts, and delivers the ice to customers. Half the number of the helpers was laid off yesterday for the season.

The drivers said that fourteen wagons are used by the company at this point, and seven of the helpers were discharged. Most of the customers of this place are proprietors of slaughter houses and others who take ice in large quantities, and therefore require the largest cakes of ice, which cannot well be handled and weighed by one man. Some of the customers had one of their men help the driver to handle the ice yesterday, but most of them refused to do so, claiming that it was the business of the company to deliver the ice properly and that they did not pay their employes to work for the ice company. Then the driver was compelled to handle the ice alone. This took up a good deal of time, and the driver was able to deliver less ice during the day, and consequently his daily earnings were reduced, as he was paid in proportion to the quantity of ice delivered by him. In the busy season, during the hot weather, a driver earned from $12 to $14 a week, and a helper from $7 to $9. Now that less ice was used, the earnings of the men were correspondingly reduced, and the company wanted to economize still further by discharging half of the helpers.

The drivers said they did not yet know what to do in the matter, and could not tell whether they would strike or not.

Superintendent Oswald said that there was no fear of any trouble with the men. The force of helpers was always reduced at this time of the year, and the men who were retained, both helpers and drivers, would go on working as though nothing had happened.

GOLD AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Store Increased Yesterday by $2,000,000—More on the Way.

Only one deposit of gold was made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and that was $2,000,000, brought in by the steamship La Bretagne, from Havre. The entire amount was consigned to Lazard Frères, and was at once turned over to the Government Treasury reserve in exchange for greenbacks. This consignment is part of $4,000,000 of gold engaged by Lazard Frères last week.

According to unofficial calculations made by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhlmann, the Treasury gold reserve now amounts to about $126,000,000, which is a net gain of $25,000,000 since this gold import movement began. Estimating the aggregate amount of gold that has recently come to this country from abroad, including all ports of entry, at $40,000,000, there is $15,000,000 which does not figure in the addition to the Treasury reserve. It is known that about $9,000,000 has been withdrawn from the various Sub-Treasuries, and the remaining $6,000,000 may fairly be regarded as representing the amounts of imported gold retained by banks and individual consignees.

There are supposed to be several consignments of gold—aggregating perhaps $5,000,000—now on the way to this port from Europe. Careful observers of the gold movement express the opinion that the imports will not cease until an aggregate of $50,000,000 has been reached.

The transfers of currency by the Sub-Treasury to points West and South yesterday amounted to $220,000. Of that, fully $100,000 went to New-Orleans.

MR. WRIGHT'S EXPLANATION.

Says He Befriended Mary Monroe at Her Father's Request.

George Curtis Wright, to whom Mary Monroe, the woman who killed herself by inhaling gas at 218 West Twenty-second Street, on Saturday, wrote a letter just before she died, made an explanation yesterday.

"I met her about a year ago," he said, "when she was housekeeper for Edward Beekman Underhill, with whom I boarded for a time, at Fifty-eighth Street, near Broadway. She left Underhill's flat and went to an institution somewhere up the Hudson to break herself of the morphine habit. I never had any relations with her beyond trying to befriend her at her father's request. She received some money from a Long Island estate after she left the institution, and went to England to spend it.

"She returned on Sept. 18, the only passenger on the Colorado. I saw her last Thursday and gave her $1.50. She said she was living in Brooklyn. She made no threat of suicide, but complained bitterly of the way Underhill had treated her.

"Beyond this, I never had anything to do with the woman. I knew she was wayward, and I told her father so. Underhill has spoken ill of me in connection with the case, but he has not told the truth."

Daniel T. Trundy of Arlington, N. J., the father of the woman, visited the Morgue yesterday and said he would attend to the details of the funeral. He said he was not surprised to learn of his daughter's death by her own act, as she had several times tried to commit suicide.

BOY BURGLAR'S FOND MOTHER.

Thought He Had a Position and Wrote About His Prayers.

John Ritchie Dann, the youthful burglar who broke into James Dunn's liquor store, at 40 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, turns out to be the son of a woman who lives at 2028 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, who thought that he was a good boy.

The boy's room, at 45 Greenwich Street, was searched yesterday by Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Police Station, who found many articles that were seemingly the spoil of other burglaries committed by Dann.

Among other letters from the boy's mother which were found in his trunk, was one in which she wrote:

"You neglected to say that when you arose at 7 in the morning you knelt down and prayed for Divine help and care throughout the day, (alone in your room, away from home and mother, and all you love.) I sincerely hope it is only 'forget,' and that you do from your whole heart ask God to help and keep you from doing wrong, from temptation, sin, and all evils. * * * Oh, how I wish my family—my two boys, especially, you and Al—were converted Christians. I would then be happy indeed."

Young Dann had written to his mother that he had a good position in this city.

Booksellers to Meet in Boston.

The National Association of Booksellers, Newsdealers, and Stationers will hold its thirteenth annual convention at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6 and 7.

Among other matters to be considered are (1) An alliance of publishers for mutual advantage; (2) measures to meet the competition of the department store; (3) the organization of the trade in the United States and Canada; (4) methods to change the present unjust postal laws; (5) a plan which will help the trade to deal directly with publisher and protect both. New-York will be represented by M. Sampson, P. Beekman, J. P. Mack, D. Brophy, T. J. Quinn, S. J. Southwell, J. E. McBride, W. H. McKiernan, J. Brennan, T. F. Martin, M. Frank, M. Schlegel, S. Elish, H. Malken, and D. Newmark.

THREE MEN WERE BURIED

WALLS OF A TRENCH GAVE WAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Patrick Quinn Was Dead When Removed from the Excavation and His Companions Were Severely Injured—The Earth in the Neighborhood Very Solid and the Cause of the Accident Is Not Clear—May Never Be Explained.

Three laborers were buried yesterday in Fifth Avenue near Forty-fourth Street by the giving way of the wall of a trench. When they were extricated, one was dead.

The man who perished was Patrick Quinn, thirty years old, of 238 East Seventy-first Street. He was unmarried.

John Noonan, who lives at 229 East Seventy-third Street, received several cuts and bruises. He was exhausted to unconsciousness, and his right leg was broken. At the Flower Hospital he rallied quickly.

Andrew Reilly, living at 220 East Sixty-fifth Street, was severely shocked and suffered from cuts and bruises.

Matthew Baird has a contract to lay a forty-eight-inch main in Fifth Avenue from Forty-third Street north, and his trench, which averages 10 feet in depth and 6 feet in width, has been opened to Forty-sixth Street.

The excavating has been done in ground that is marvelously solid. The rock in the trenches has been treated by drilling, and high explosives, but the charges used have always been small, and there has been no concussion such as to weaken the walls.

To remove the material excavated and to cover the immense mains a traveling derrick and a dummy engine on a platform have been used.

The derrick was at 8:35 o'clock yesterday morning opposite 535 Fifth Avenue, which is occupied by Clairmont & Co., opticians, and other business concerns. Under its platform were boulders, pieces of broken rock, and broken up earth. Quinn, Noonan, Reilly, and other laborers were busy about the trench.

Of a sudden there was a dull, muffled noise, originating under the platform of the derrick, sharp cries of alarm, and a rush in the trench. About eighteen feet of the west wall had given way and fallen like a trapdoor on Quinn, Noonan, and Reilly, so as to engulf the man who died and all but cover his comrades.

Fortunately for them a quick-witted policeman, Lawrence Clinton, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was on duty and close by. He sent a call for ambulances from the Flower Hospital and directed the work of a score of laborers, who had seized picks and shovels and were clamorous to aid.

Reilly was in but little danger. He was buried and pinned by the earth up to his armpits. He was soon extricated. Noonan was in bad plight. He had been overwhelmed, so that only his head was exposed, but he was plucky and directed those who attacked the earth in which he was buried. When he was uncovered to his knees, he was pulled out of the earth and fainted.

Quinn, who was taken out last, gasped while being carried to the sidewalk. He was dead when Ambulance Surgeon Whiting arrived.

Policeman Clinton decided that responsibility for the accident rested primarily with Foreman Louis Simon, who was in charge of the section. He arrested him, and at the Yorkville Police Court City Magistrate Deuel sent the case to the Coroners' office. Coroner Fitzpatrick held Simon to await the inquest in $1,000 bail, which Contractor Matthew Baird furnished. Another foreman, Martin Murphy, was arrested, but he was discharged.

What caused the section of earth to break away from the wall of the trench may never be satisfactorily determined. Contractor Baird's Superintendent is L. Harrington. He said that in his opinion the blasting for the foundation of the Delmonico and Sherry buildings, near by, had nothing to do with the accident. The dummy engine which served the derrick oscillated the platform slightly, and the wheels of the platform rested only four or five inches from the edges of the trench. This probably resulted in the cracking of the closely packed earth.

At the point where the earth broke away and took a life the walls of the trench were braced, but it was not thought necessary to brace them in other places unless when the derrick was moved.

Contractor Baird's work is under the supervision of Inspectors of the Department of Public Works. They said yesterday that owing to the solidity of the earth through which the trench is cut, "bracing" its walls did not appear to be necessary.

MADE THE ALLOWANCE $15,000.

Brooklyn Aldermen Decide Not to Cripple Civil Service Commisison.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen alowed the Civil Service Commission yesterday $15,000 for its work during the next fiscal year. This was done on the advice of the Special Budget Committee, the members of which had consulted their party leaders. It was deemed bad politics to cripple the commission, and a report of the committee recommending the appropriation was adopted.

The budget was adopted without dissent. As recommended to the board, $75,000 was stricken from the City Works Department estimates and $20,000 from the Health Department estimate. To the City Works Department was allowed $2,142,000, and to the Health Department, $207,183. The total budget for the city and county amounts to $15,550,538.21, of which $13,259,250.92 is for the city departments, and $2,291,287.29 is for the county departments. The principal and interest on the city debt amounted to $2,475,036.92. The Board of Education is to receive $2,735,000; the Police Department, $2,332,210; the Department of City Works, $2,142,000, and the Fire Department, $1,362,600.

The principal and interest on the county debt amounts to $855,954.02. The county wards are allowed $350,000; the county court, $100,000; the Supreme Court, $161,166.61, and the Department of Charities and Correction, $300,000.

The board decided to put the drinking fountain presented to the city by the Hooper estate in Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

Col. Carrere's Claim Denied.

The judgment for $388 that Mrs. Fannie B. Carrere, as assignee of her husband, Col. William Carrere, obtained against R. G. Dunn, in the City Court, last year, for a balance of salary alleged to be due, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Col. Carrere was a bookkeeper for R. G. Dun & Co. He asserted that he was employed by Mr. Dun to work on his private affairs after office hours. Mr. Dun claimed that Col. Carrere took his work home that he might do it without being annoyed by Mrs. Johanna Stacy, who called herself Mrs. Carrere, and whom the Colonel called his nemesis. Justice McAdam, in the opinion, finds that the Colonel was not entitled to extra compensation for that which he did at home for Mr. Dun.

AN EXODUS FROM NEWPORT.

Summer Guests Going Away to Their Winter Homes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—There was quite an exodus of cottagers from Newport to-day, including Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who went to their new place, at Morristown; Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Miss Stillman, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Gen. A. C. Whittier, who went to New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and George F. Parkman, who went to Boston for the Winter.

Albert Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, left for Lenox to-day.

Count Hadik went to New-York to-day, to sail for Europe to-morrow.

Perry Belmont had a small sailing party to-day, who had luncheon and passed two hours fishing. His guests were Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, F. O. Beach, Mrs. Evelyn Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. J. H. Beekman, and J. J. Van Alen had large dinner parties this evening.

Miss Edith Deacon, daughter of Edward Parker Deacon, is soon to enter the school of the Sisters of the Church in England. It is conducted by English ladies of rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent letters of recommendation of it to Bishop Potter. A portrait of Miss Deacon, which Forbes, the Parisian artist, has just completed, is being shown here.

MARRIED AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

The President Attends the Wedding of Miss Jefferson to Glen McDonough.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 28.—Miss Margaret, daughter of Charles B. Jefferson and granddaughter of the veteran actor, Joseph Jefferson, was united in marriage to Mr. Glen McDonough, the dramatist of New-York, at noon here to-day. The wedding was at the residence of the bride's father, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herman Page of Fall River, in the presence of about fifty guests. Mr. William W. Jefferson, a son of the veteran actor, was best man, and Miss Ada Wood of Boston was the maid of honor.

The decorations were very fine and were in green and yellow, comprising chiefly palms and roses. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, who are personal friends of the Jeffersons, were present. They arrived in their carriage from Gray Gables a few minutes before the wedding and remained but a short time after the ceremony. They recognized some of their friends present and were introduced to others, and conversed quite freely with all, after which they were again driven to their home.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was an exceedingly handsome one, being of rich violet silk, trimmed with cream lace.

SHE HAS THREE HUSBANDS.

Says She Thought Two of Them Were Dead When She Married Last.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Three men, two of them residents of this city, have just discovered that they are all possessed of the same wife, and the third man, Frank E. Dowd of Defiance, has quietly begun suit again Mrs. G. M. Crowl of Cleveland.

Mrs. Crowl was married July 5, 1893, to her present husband, who is a street-car conductor. Yesterday another husband turned up of the name of J. U. Smith, a musician. He alleges that he married the woman in 1891 and was never divorced. Mrs. Crowl acknowledged the three husbands, but says she thought two of them were dead. Her maiden name was Eliza Ann Russell, but was afterward changed to Eberly by a second marriage of her mother. She was born and raised in Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

She had children by her last two husbands. All of the husbands aver that they knew nothing of their wife's other marriages until recently. Mrs. Crowl-Dowd-Smith is a pretty, buxom woman of twenty-eight years, vivacious in manner, and fond of society.

SUNDAY PAPERS DENOUNCED.

New-England Minister Objects to "Sensational" Publications.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28.—The Rev. Mr. Washburn of Falmouth, Mass., preached at the North Congregationalist Church yesterday and violently denounced Sunday newspapers. He purchased a leading Boston paper on the streets, and from his pulpit proceeded to read extracts and inveigh against it and other newspapers of the same kind. He then tore it sheet by sheet and threw the remains in front of the pulpit with a dramatic gesture, saying that while the saloon slayed its thousands the Sunday newspaper slayed its tens of thousands, as its influence was far more reaching. He claimed that its columns pictured the worst side of American life and gave the people a wrong impression.

Speed of the Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The cruiser Cincinnati reported at Ponta Delgado, Island of San Miguel, Azores, yesterday, and left there to-day for Gibraltar on her way to join the squadron in the Mediterranean for duty in Turkish waters. Ponta Delgado is the same distance from New-York as Horta, on the adjoining island of Fayal, where the Bancroft arrived on Friday. The Cincinnati left New-York on the 17th inst., two days behind the Bancroft, and made the same rate of speed as the smaller ship, nine knots per hour, although she had been expected to exceed ten knots. The remainder of the voyage to Gibraltar will be done at higher speed, and her arrival there is looked for several days ahead of the Bancroft.

Manager Hopkins Asks an Accounting

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—John D. Hopkins has filed a bill for an accounting in the Circuit Court against Henry C. Miner, his former business partner in a theatrical venture. The complainant represents that he made a partnership agreement with Mr. Miner whereby they were to conduct the Hopkins-Howard Athenaeum. Mr. Hopkins claims that the business partnership was dissolved in 1894, and that a large balance is still due him. He charges that Mr. Miner has possession of the partnership books, and asks that a receiver be appointed for the company, so that his financial rights may be determined.

Probably Killed a Burglar.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 28.—Saturday night three men went to the house of Melvin Blaisdell, in New-Sharon, and attempted to rob him. In defending himself Blaisdell was shot in the shoulder. The burglars got no money, and as they were fleeing Blaisdell discharged his gun at them, and evidently hit one of the men, as spots of blood were seen in front of the house. This morning an unknown man was found dead on a hotel piazza in Belgrade, his body wrapped in a horse blanket. He had been shot, and it is thought he was the man whom Blaisdell hit. Blaisdell is not seriously injured.

UNCLE SAM TOOK THE SHIP

THE CAPTAIN IS MENACED BY A UNIQUE PUNISHMENT.

As the Commander of the Galileo He Defies a Custom House Officer—The Ship Was Seized and Braithwaite May Be Fined $400 and Disqualified from Holding Any Office of Trust in This Country—The First Case of the Kind.

In defying a Custom House Inspector at Pier 4, Brooklyn, Saturday, Capt. Braithwaite of the British steamship Galileo won unexpected distinction for his vessel and himself. He insisted on unloading his cargo without a proper permit, and to-day the Galileo is in the hands of the Federal authorities, and the Captain is menaced by a unique punishment provided by law.

The Galileo is the first steamship seized in this port for a violation of the customs laws. Capt. Braithwaite will probably be the first person punished under the act of Congress which provides that in addition to a fine of $400 the offender shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust in this country for four years, and his name and offense shall be published in a newspaper continuously for three weeks.

There was much regret expressed over the situation by Capt. Braithwaite and Busk & Jevons, the New-York agents of the vessel, when all the parties in interest assembled at the Custom House yesterday. But the facts as shown by the official records stubbornly refused to shed a lenient light on the offense, and only an order from Washington can secure any relaxation of the prescribed penalties.

One of the most stringent of the customs laws is that which declares that no ship's cargo shall be landed without a Custom House permit. This law is so imperative that on June 5, 1894, Congress passed a special act giving the Collectors of Customs power to make its observance as easy as possible for the vessel masters. In order to facilitate the discharges of cargo by steamships of not less than one year's service in regular lines, the Collector of the Port has the privilege of giving the boarding officer who is about to meet an incoming vessel a preliminary entry, signed in blank.

The boarding officer presents this document to the Captain of the vessel, and the Captain makes an affidavit as to the correctness of his invoice. The vessel then has the right to unload.

In the case of the Galileo, which came into port Saturday from Pernambuco, Brazil, laden with coffee, the Collector signed a preliminary entry and gave it to C. G. Hanks, a Custom House broker, representing Busk & Jevons, the consignees of the Galileo's cargo. Broker Hanks should have left the document at the Barge Office, where the proper boarding officer could get it. Instead of doing so, however, he sent it to Martin's Stores, Pier 4, Brooklyn, to which place the Galileo proceeded.

Inspector Thomas M. Ross was in charge of the vessel for the Customs authorities. He refused to accept the service of the paper at the pier as the proper entry. Capt. Braithwaite, notwithstanding, began to unload his cargo.

When Inspector Ross, in the name of the United States Government, ordered the work of unloading to cease, Capt. Braithwaite conferred with Capt. Guy, Port Captain of the line to which the Galileo belongs. Capt. Guy told Braithwaite to go ahead and land his carvo, and that work was resumed in defiance of Inspector Ross's protests. Telephonic communication with the Custom House was speedily established, and upon Ross's allegations two or three other officers were sent to the scene of the controversy. On their arrival there they found that 3,200 bags of coffee had been taken off the ship. They seized the entire lot, and marked each bag for identification.

Subsequently a statement of the facts was laid before Deputy Collector Phelps of the law division of the Custom House, and, after he had carefully looked up the provisions of the law, he ordered the confiscation of the steamship and the punishment of the Captain. Formal possession of the vessel was taken yesterday by a sufficient force of Government officers.

The Galileo is apparently a stanch ocean steamship. Her tonnage is 1,678, length 343 feet, breadth of beam 38 feet, and depth of hold 27 feet. She was built at Hebburn, England, in 1872, and is now owned by Lamport & Holt, a large British shipping firm.

Counsel for Busk & Jevons, together with other representatives of the firm, called on Collector Kilbreth yesterday and sought to have the difficulty straightened. They were confronted with the provisions of the law, and given to understand that a serious offense had been committed.

The representatives of the firm very emphatically disclaimed any intention of having violated the law, and explained that the proper discharge papers had been procured at the Custom House before the unloading of the cargo had been completed.

TO HELP ART STUDENTS.

A Luncheon Introduces the Ladies' International Association.

A luncheon and musical festival, held yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was, so to speak, the coming-out party of the Ladies' International Association. The organization is the outcome of the Ladies' Art Association, started in 1867, for the assistance of art students. The main object is the establishment, in Paris, of an academy of fine arts. In

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

MONDAY—P. M.

Stocks to-day were generally active. There was free selling all day, which at times seemed to be significant of the liquidation of long accounts. But the undertone of the stock market has become so pronouncedly strong that quotations held with a noteworthy firmness. Many declines were scored, but only in one or two instances were they of consequence.

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It is plain that most of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange has whipped over to the bear side. Some of these are aggressively active, but others of even greater importance seem inclined to hold aloof and await developments—they, too, being committed to the belief that a reaction is due. In this theory they have the support of many prominent commission houses, who, having no individual speculative ends to serve, are convinced that a set-back will be healthful and really contributory to making the market more substantial. The views of such commission brokers of prominence have already been quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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When, therefore, quotations somewhat weakened to-day, there was no great surprise manifested, nor, indeed, any special dissatisfaction.

The especially noteworthy fact is that the authorities which most anticipate a smart reaction are really more outspoken in their bullishness than heretofore, so far as underlying commercial and financial conditions are involved. On the reaction they hope for they expect to see many strong factors appear in the market for the first time in a long while past—and one of these factors so counted on will be, they say, purchases of stocks by Europe.

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In the recent handsome rises from which Wall Street prices have benefited, European investors have played small part. Perhaps they would be backward about getting in on a continuous boom; but, argue brokers and bankers of experience, any recession in the market's figures without the disappearance of cheering business conditions will attract the foreigners largely.

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Transactions in Sugar Trust stock fell off somewhat to-day, but the fight for the control of the market does not seem to abate. Possibly some significance may be attached—as reflecting how the chief insiders feel—to a sudden reduction made by the trust in its product. Still the stock ranged over a scale of only about a single point throughout the whole day, and its closing price was only a trifling fraction below where it opened.

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About half of the day's business was in the Granger railroad shares. All of them dropped somewhat, but none, except Burlington, at the close showed a net change of as much as a whole point. This, though, was attributable largely to a rally at the end of the day, for all of them were rather conspicuously weak before that final spurt came.

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Manhattan Elevated tumbled down nearly a couple of points, but its quotation was also helped by the general rally just at the close, though even then it lost a whole point. The short interest in that stock seems all to have disappeared, and a crowd of belated bulls are now trying to keep quotations from smashing by rather amusing arguments to the effect that the company is now running behind its expenses less than a thousand dollars a day.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent., or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T.	1	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	2	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Consol Gas	½	Pullman Car	1
Den. & Rg. pf	½	St. P. & Duluth	2½
Erie	½	St. P., M. & M.	1¼
Erie 1st pf	½	St. P. & Omaha pf	½
Iowa Central	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf	2
Met. Traction	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Del., Lack. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Ill. Steel Co.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Manhattan	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Bay State Gas	1½	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	N. J. Central	½
Chicago Gas	¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Western Union	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations at 1 per cent, or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chi., Bur. & Q. conv.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	1	Class B	1¼
Ed El. Ill. of N.Y. con.	1	St. P. 1st C. & Mo. R. 5s	1½
Erie, prior lien	2	St. P. 1st C., P. & W. 6s	1
Iron Mountain 6s	2	St. P. 1st H. & D. 5s	2¾
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	U.P. col. g. 6s notes.	1½
M., K. & E., 1st	1¾	Va. Mid. gen'l.	3
Mob. & Ohio, gen'l.	2	W. U. col. tr. 5s	1
N.Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Cent. of N. J. 5s r. 1 | Wabash 1st 1

BUY ON THE REACTION.

To the Financial Editor of The New-York Times:

While we have had a considerable and very rapid stock market advance, undoubtedly predicated on increasing confidence in the election of a sound-money President, and it would be natural to expect some slight reaction at any time, I think that on any such reaction, and perhaps now, purchases of good stocks will realize quick and, probably, large profits; and on the election of Mr. McKinley, which now seems almost certain, we may see such an advance as has not occurred since 1878.

Too few people realize that Wall Street is but a reflection of business conditions and confidence, and that Wall Street cannot be prosperous unless the business of the country is prosperous, and with a President who will assure the fullest measure of prosperity to the country and corresponding confidence, Wall Street will be active and happy. The large importation of gold, as a result of the already increasing confidence, is only the beginning of what we may expect when Mr. McKinley's election shall be an assured fact, and the large influx of capital cannot fail to encourage and stimulate enterprise and make a demand for labor at remunerative wages. As a natural consequence of these improved conditions, Wall Street will again see active and prosperous times.

DANIEL O'DELL.

GOLD WILL STILL COME.

The market for foreign exchange showed a hardening tendency yesterday, and rates slightly advanced at the opening. The advance was attributed to the smaller supply of bills and a somewhat increased demand. Many cotton bills were offered in the afternoon, and they were quickly absorbed.

Although the rise in rates had some little effect on the temper of the market, it was not considered very significant by Wall Street. It was apprehended that the tendency to a higher rate might, for a time, prevent the further engagement of gold for import, but it was generally thought that the check would be of short duration.

Cotton and grain and American products are going abroad because there is a large and real demand for them. Gold is coming into this country because we have no debit balance abroad against which to credit the moneys due for our exports. Inasmuch as the foreign demand for our products is as yet by no means satisfied, the export movement is far from being over. And, inasmuch as there are more products yet to be shipped, there is more gold to be imported in payment for them.

It may not be probable that the future engagements of gold will amount to as much as already have been made and filled; and it is, of course, quite likely that any consequential rise in the exchange rates will retard further import shipments. But it cannot permanently check the flow of gold westward, at least until we have had our due. This, briefly, is the sentiment of the most conservative bankers.

The coming of European gold into the country has been a powerful factor in the reversal of public sentiment which has taken place in the last six or seven weeks. The amount of these imports; the resulting growth of the Treasury's gold reserve; the aid given to the crop movement, and the easing of the money market did much to help the restoration of confidence. When the gold began to come this way it was a sudden turn of the tide. Previously gold had been going out of the country, and the continuous exportation was one of the great reasons for the apprehensions which hung over the country.

The Treasury's gold reserve now stands, in round numbers, at $125,000,000. It has risen to that point from around $100,000,000 as a result of this importing movement. If the imports of gold should stop for a while, or if they should cease altogether, there would be, according to confident Wall Street authorities, no cause for alarm and no reason for selling stocks. Unless the outward flow should begin again and once more become a drain on the gold reserve, there would be nothing in the question to affect values.

But there is no likelihood of the higher exchange rates permanently checking the imports of gold. American products will continue to go abroad for some time yet, and foreign gold will continue to come back in payment for them.

As an indication of the view that Wall Street took of the rise in exchange rates, a representative of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the prominent international bankers, said yesterday:

"The exchange advance is small, and of little consequence. It may stop engagements of gold for a time. But that will be only a short time. There is more gold to come, and it will come. This advance means really very little."

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

Jamieson & Co.—Accounts in St. Paul stock are shifting. The Wormsers have sold. It looks as if the Standard Oil had become buyers.

F. G. Logan & Co.—Large operators give renewed expression to bullish views, and the feeling is strong in favor of higher prices. People who sold out their holdings early in August expecting lower prices to buy their stock back are now coming into the market to renew their investments, sold under the foolish idea of Bryan's election.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—We are told that interests which have been long of Leather preferred from the origin of the present company, and who have deeply regretted in the last few months that they did not sell their stock in the 80's, have combined in an agreement to trade in Leather with a view to reducing the cost of holdings and getting out when they think the time opportune.

WALL STREET TALK.

Much ado is made by some bear speculators over the slightly hardening tendencies shown in the exchange market. The same authorities are worried over the near approach of Mr. Bryan to New-York. Their sensitive souls have these many days been in a thirsting mood for some sort of a plausible text to worry over. But the sane men of Wall Street are still able to maintain composure.

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So far as political sentiment is concerned there does not linger anywhere in the financial field any doubt whatever about the sureness and bigness of the coming victory for honest money. An indication of this, worth more than any amount of bear innuendoes, appears in the fact that was yesterday made public that the management of one of the foremost railroads of the country has become so firmly convinced of McKinley's election and a consequent improvement in business that an order has just been given to buy many thousands of tons of new steel rails. Transactions of this kind by careful business men are not made on idle guesswork.

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What is apprehended by some operators who now are timid bulls—"reactionists," the Street calls them—is that for a little while to come railway earnings may show marked decreases. It is on this theory that Chicago traders recently on the long side of the stock market have whipped over to the bear side.

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Since the 1st of August Europe has given up over $40,000,000 gold to the United States, against less than $38,000,000 shipped there from here from March to July.

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October dividends and interest payments will be larger in New-York this year than at any time since the Baring panic. Many such payments that used to be sent abroad are now payable here, for the reason that we have bought back so many American securities formerly owned in Europe; and, in addition, securities that have been in default are beginning to resume regular payment.

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The old theory that Russell Sage lost his heart in his infancy gets a little new confirmation in the way he chuckles while Manhattan stock goes down, just as he lately chuckled while it was going up.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 66@66¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50½@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,335,264.25 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,335 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,325 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 183:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$70,639,548
Imports for same period	50,009,083
Net exports	$630,465
Net exports to date, 1895	44,781,059
Net exports to date, 1894	66,159,439
Net exports to date, 1893	12,984,187

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
3d week Sept.	$245,644	$285,813	$287,565
From July 1	2,038,794	3,311,884	2,992,113
From Jan. 1	9,263,168	9,966,076	8,900,434
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEEL—			
Mileage	195	193	193
3d week Sept.	$22,956	$33,732	$33,631
From July 1	283,095	414,304	355,121
From Jan. 1	960,408	992,515	843,043
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
3d week Sept.	$46,962	$49,582	$50,410
From July 1	548,866	573,088	630,138
From Jan. 1	1,876,023	1,777,413	1,735,472
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	340	300	--
3d week Sept.	$25,686	$12,714	--
From July 1	217,255	124,939	--
From Jan. 1	562,261	327,239	--
LOUIS., NEW-ALB. & CHI.—			
Mileage	378	378	378
3d week Sept.	$58,404	$73,785	$66,478
From July 1	672,966	869,794	688,215
From Jan. 1	2,198,119	2,245,861	1,982,751
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
3d week Sept.	$421,451	$548,975	$532,060
From July 1	4,570,982	4,944,671	4,083,729
From Jan. 1	12,382,145	12,044,033	10,479,941
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
3d week Sept.	$23,375	$23,755	$21,593
From July 1	229,263	236,835	196,418
From Jan. 1	701,307	578,410	495,699
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month August	$679,631	$701,063	$612,503
From July 1	1,278,007	1,239,172	1,020,549
From Jan. 1	4,764,941	4,132,824	4,562,646
BALT & OHIO SOUTHWEST., August—			
Gross earnings	$525,159	$502,245	$462,028
Oper. expenses	360,364	356,373	347,247
Net earnings	164,795	235,872	254,781
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,016,297	1,111,466	1,008,536
Oper. expenses	723,206	694,950	680,190
Net earnings	293,091	416,516	428,346
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,982,453	4,108,734	4,005,275
Oper. expenses	2,816,941	2,669,186	2,552,148
Net earnings	1,165,512	1,439,538	1,453,127
CENTRAL OF N. J., August—			
Gross earnings	1,163,195	1,277,399	1,155,846
Oper. expenses	670,782	708,572	743,288
Net earnings	492,413	568,826	412,558
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,362,552	2,465,230	2,276,809
Oper. expenses	1,360,783	1,369,909	1,460,218
Net earnings	1,001,769	1,035,321	816,591
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,105,144	8,326,702	8,032,093
Oper. expenses	5,252,592	5,110,684	5,377,849
Net earnings	2,852,552	3,216,018	2,654,244
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO, August—			
Gross earnings	852,258	866,747	935,388
Ex. and taxes	559,074	583,385	603,581
Net earnings	303,184	282,861	331,807
July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,702,311	1,646,788	1,744,810
Ex. and taxes	1,107,597	1,101,772	1,113,729
Net earnings	594,714	545,016	631,111
Gross earnings	6,718,974	6,240,644	5,870,329
Oper. expenses	4,592,302	4,265,098	3,927,338
Net earnings	2,126,672	1,975,546	1,942,991
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL, August—			
Gross earnings	2,524,366	2,662,986	2,493,077
Oper. expenses	1,678,607	1,641,351	1,668,165
Net earnings	845,763	1,021,634	824,922
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,079,593	4,952,226	4,272,304
Oper. expenses	3,403,065	3,193,598	3,069,211
Net earnings	1,666,626	1,758,628	1,203,093
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	19,684,697	17,492,504	17,950,600
Oper. expenses	12,915,647	10,776,324	12,106,554
Net earnings	6,769,050	6,716,180	5,844,056
CLEVE., CANTON & SOUTH., August—			
Gross earnings	70,051	61,693	72,636
Oper. expenses	49,030	48,373	51,264
Net earnings	21,021	13,320	21,372
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	138,673	127,957	135,787
Oper. expenses	99,889	101,229	93,661
Net earnings	38,784	26,728	42,126
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	463,744	428,173	368,782
Oper. expenses	302,226	343,936	334,988
Net earnings	161,518	84,237	33,794
C., C., C. & ST. L., August—			
Gross earnings	1,120,959	1,292,294	1,216,077
Oper. expenses	830,725	926,359	888,121
Net earnings	290,234	365,935	327,956
Int. and rentals	233,157	233,823	233,858
Surplus	57,077	132,112	93,738
July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,189,114	2,454,427	2,137,640
Oper. expenses	1,651,066	1,848,235	1,705,325
Net earnings	538,048	606,142	432,315
Int. and rentals	464,717	468,901	466,325
Surplus	73,331	137,241	34,010
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,511,153	9,048,636	8,054,959
Oper. expenses	6,519,586	6,848,158	6,112,610
Net earnings	1,991,567	2,200,478	1,942,349
Charges	1,885,078	1,891,416	1,861,838
Surplus	106,489	309,062	80,511
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, August—			
Gross earnings	629,037	537,827	596,627
Oper. expenses	288,955	305,454	311,998
Net earnings	240,082	232,373	284,629
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,029,226	1,011,175	1,037,070
Oper. expenses	577,384	610,621	572,997
Net earnings	451,842	400,554	464,073
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,947,880	3,773,718	3,789,651
Oper. expenses	2,443,151	2,351,227	2,441,929
Net earnings	1,504,729	1,422,491	1,347,722

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.06
Belcher	.51	.52
Best & Belcher	*.85	.90
Bodie Consolidated	.61	.62
Bulwer	.38	.43
Challar	2.00	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Crown Point	.46	.48
Gould & Curry	*.44	.47
Hale & Norcross	*1.30	1.35
Mexican	.45	.47
Mono	.19	..
Ophir	.85	.90
Potosi	*.74	.82
Savage	*.49	.56
Sierra Nevada	.64	.69
Union Consolidated	.54	.06
Yellow Jacket	.07	.08
	.29	.30

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 28.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.58	.58
Argentum	.49	.49
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.12	.13¼
Elkton	1.41	1.40
Gibson	.49	.50
Golden Fleece	1.02	1.02
Isabella	.41	.42
Jefferson	.15	.15
Mount Rosa	.17	.16
Pharmacist	.10½	.10½
Portland	1.37	1.37
Union	.32	.32¼
Work	.08	.08

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12½	13½	150	American Cotton Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
47	49	170	American Cot. Oil pf.	48	48	48	48	..
5⅞	6¼	542	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6	6	- ⅛
16½	17⅜	130	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17	17	17	17	..
111⅝	111⅞	32,990	*Am. Sugar Ref.	112	112	110⅝	111¾	- ¾
99¾	100⅛	410	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	99¾	100	- ⅛
62⅜	63	3,110	American Tobacco	64	64	62¾	62¾	- 1¼
18½	..	100	Ann Arbor pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	- ½
12⅞	13	3,470	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13	13	12¾	12⅞	..
19½	19⅝	3,730	A., T. & S. F. pf.	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	- ⅛
13½	13⅞	350	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	- ⅛
13⅜	14¼	710	*Bay State Gas	14¾	14⅜	14¼	14¼	- 1⅜
21	22	208	*Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+1
45½	46⅛	150	Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	- ¼
15½	15¾	915	Ches. & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ½
68⅞	69⅛	22,237	Chi., Bur. & Q.	70¼	70½	68¾	69	- 1⅝
62½	62¾	1,673	Chicago Gas	63	63¼	62¼	62½	- ¾
73¼	73¼	33,915	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73⅞	73⅞	72¾	73⅛	- ⅝
120½	130	125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	120½	120½	120½	129½	+2
98⅞	99¼	880	Chi. & Northwestern	99½	99½	99	99⅝	- ⅛
62¼	62⅝	7,028	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	63	63	61⅞	62⅛	- ½
26⅝	27¼	1,536	C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27½	26⅜	27	- ⅝
20½	21	540	Col. Fuel & Iron	21¼	21½	20¾	20¾	- ⅝
15½	15⅞	400	Col., H. Val. & Tol.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	..
50	60	25	Col., H. Val. & T. pf.	55	55	55	55	..
146½	148	340	Con. Gas Co.	147½	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
123⅜	124¾	230	Delaware & Hudson	124⅜	124¾	124⅜	124¾	+ ¼
153½	160	200	Del., Lack & West.	153½	153½	153½	153½	- ½
43¼	43½	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
14	14¼	2,310	Erie	13¾	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
30¾	31½	200	Erie 1st pf.	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ¾
18	19	100	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	..
58¼	60	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	58	59	58	59	..
28⅛	28⅜	1,379	General Electric	28¼	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	- ¼
90¼	92½	200	Illinois Central	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	- ¼
45½	46¼	502	Illinois Steel Co.	47½	47½	46	46	- 1½
7¼	7¾	100	Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
26½	27½	100	Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	- 1
24½	24⅝	300	Laclede Gas	25	25	25	25	..
65	67	100	L. Erie & West. pf.	66	66	66	66	- ⅛
146	147	100	Lake Shore	147	147	147	147	+ ¼
42⅛	42¼	8,247	Louis. & Nash.	42⅜	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	- ⅛
87¼	87½	9,652	Manhattan Con.	88½	88½	86¾	87½	- 1
99	99½	485	*Metropolitan Traction	97¼	98½	97¾	98½	+ ½
68	72	50	Minn., St. L. 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	..
11	11⅜	100	Miss., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+ ½
23⅜	24¼	1,230	Miss., K. & Texas pf.	24⅜	24½	24	24	- ½
20½	20⅝	4,635	Miss. Pacific	21½	21¾	20½	20¾	- ½
18	19	300	Mobile & Ohio	17¾	18½	17¾	18½	+1½
22	22½	10	*National Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	..
16	18	149	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	+ ¾
103	103½	400	N. J. Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	- ½
92½	93	435	N. Y. Central	93	93	92¾	92¾	- ¼
8½	8¾	800	N. Y., Sus. & West.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
22¼	22¾	235	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23¼	23½	22½	22½	- ½
4¾	4¾	500	North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13⅜	13⅝	1,135	N. Pacific, all in. pd.	13½	13⅝	13	13½	+ ¼
21⅜	21⅝	2,410	N. Pacific pf., all in. pd.	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	14	700	Ontario & Western	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	615	Pacific Mail	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	..
17⅞	18	1,125	Phil. & Read. 3d in. pd.	18½	18¼	17⅞	18	..
12	13	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	..
145	146	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	146	146	146	146	+1
176	185	14	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	174	174	174	174	..
3½	3¾	55	St. L. Southwestern	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
17	..	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+2½
110½	112	300	St. P., Minn. & Man.	112	112	111¼	111¾	+1¼
38	39	240	St. Paul & Omaha.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	- ⅝
119	120	240	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	120	120	120	+2
80½	85	100	*Standard Gas.	83½	83½	83¼	83½	..
8½	8⅝	1,430	Southern Railway.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	24	3,335	Southern Railway pf.	24⅝	24¾	23⅝	23⅞	- ⅝
22½	22⅞	3,760	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅜	23⅝	22¼	22⅞	- ⅛
6⅞	7¼	100	Texas Pacific	7	7	7	7	..
7	7⅛	1,400	Union Pacific, new	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	..
1⅝	2	250	Union P., Den. & Gulf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	5	215	U. S. Cordage	5	5	4¾	4¾	..
9¼	10	35	U. S. Cordage pf.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
18½	19¼	200	U. S. Cordage gtd.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
9	9½	760	*U. S. Leather	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	1,910	*U. S. Leather pf.	59¼	59½	58¾	58¾	- ⅝
17	18	100	U. S. Rubber	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6¼	300	Wabash	6	6	6	6	..
15⅛	15¼	1,610	Wabash pf.	15⅜	15⅜	14¾	15	- ¼
83	90	30	Wells-Fargo Express	85	85	85	85	..
83½	83¾	1,615	Western Union Tel.	83⅞	84¼	83⅜	83½	- ⅝
6	6½	5,383	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6¼	6⅜	6	6	- ¼
25⅛	20	700	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	25¼	27	25¼	27	+2

Total..... | 181,210

*Unlisted.

Mining.

..	..	1,000	Phenix Mining	.07	.07	.07	.07	..

Bonds.

Ark Spirits M Co 6s 2,000	63½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000	69¾	
At, T & S F gen 4s 3,000	77¼	
4,000	77⅜	
1,000	77⅜	
9,000	77	
Adjustment 4s 5,000	36⅞	
5,000	36½	
21,000	36¼	
10,000	36¼	
10,000	36⅛	
10,000	35⅝	
5,000	35⅜	
10,000	36	
15,000	35⅜	
5,000	35⅞	
Atlantic & Pacific inc 10,000	⅝	
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	82½	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 5,000	104⅜	
1,000	105	
B, C, R & N 1st 500	105	
1,500	105	
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000c	107½	
4,000	107¾	
Central of N J gen 5s 1,000	114	
Registered 1,000	111	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s 2,000	93⅞	
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 3,000	85½	
C, B & Q conv 5s 1,000	97	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 8,000	97	
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000 20F	107¼	
3,000 20F	107½	
Chi & N P 1st, Tr Co cts 10,000	40⅝	
15,000	40⅝	
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s 2,000	105	
Chi & N W S F 5s 5,000	109½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 8,000	100⅛	
Chi, St L & N O 5s 1,000	116	
Chi, San & C con 1st 1,000	105	
Col Mid 1st, Tr Co cts 3,000	67	
Col Mid 4s, Tr Co cts 5,000	17	
Col & 9th Av 1st 10,000	112½	
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 10,000	100¾	
Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000	107	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 5,000	60	
Erie 1s prior bonds 5,000	89	
Ft W & D C 1st, Tr Co certfs 12,000	51½	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 7,000	88	
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	92	
5,000	92½	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 5,000	66	
7,000	66½	
3,000	66⅝	
Knox & Ohio 1st 4,000	111½	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	91	
Lex Av & Pac Fy 1st 5,000	112	
5,000	112¼	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000	99¼	
Long Isl Ferry 4½s	89	
Louis & N unif gold 4s 7,000s30F	72¼	
3,000s20F	72¾	
1,000	72¾	
8,000	73	
5,000	73¼	
L, N A & C Cons 7,000	75	
Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000	117½	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	71⅜	
Mil & N 1st, 1913, Cons 1,000	115	
Mil & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s 5,000	106	
Chi & Pac W'n 5s 6,000	111½	
5,000	111½	
5,000s20F	111¼	
14,000	112	
H & D Div 5s 7,000	103½	
Iowa & Minn Div 2,000	125	
Minn & St L con 5s 5,000	99¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	90½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	91	
20,000	81	
11,000s20F	81¼	
5,000	81¼	
Mo, Kan & Tex

Heat common. Advances of ½ were made in Welsbach, ¼ in Choctaw, and ⅛ in United Gas Improvement. Welsbach Commercial preferred sold at 60. There was good investment buying of Pennsylvania, and it advanced ¼. Lehigh Valley also gained ¼ on small sales. The close was dull and firm.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Loans and discounts, decrease	$254,000
Reserve, increase	203,000
Due from other banks decrease	124,000
Due to other banks, decrease	110,000
Deposits, decrease	241,000
Circulation, decrease	22,000

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	½	⅝	½	⅝
Baltimore Traction	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16½
Cambria	41	43	43	44
Choctaw	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
Con. Traction stock	21	25	21	24
Electric Storage	28⅞	29	29¾	30
Electric Storage pf	31	32	31½	32½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	...	48	49
Hestonville pf	...	59¼	57	57½
Hunt. & B. T.	...	25	24	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf	48	...	48¾	49½
Indianapolis	16	17	16	17
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19⅞	20	19⅝	20
Lehigh Navigation	40½	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30⅛	29½	30
Met. Traction	98¾	99	97	97½
Northern Pacific	13¾	13⅝	13	13⅜
Northern Pacific pf	21½	21⅝	20½	21
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51⅞	51⅞	52
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	29¾	30⅛	29⅞	30
Penn. Iron	...	...	29	30
Penn. Steel pf	...	...	55	...
Phila. Traction	63½	63¾	63⅝	63⅞
Phila. & Erie	...	20	20	20
Reading	9 9-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9¼
Rochester & Pittsburg	16	...	16	...
Union Trac., $10 paid	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	234½	...	233½	234
United Gas Imp.	68	68¼	68	68¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Welsbach	44	58	44	45
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	1⅝
Welsbach Comm'l	...	...	...	25
Welsbach Comm'l pf	...	...	59	...
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	...	69	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	84½	85	82½	...
Newark Pass. 5s	99¾	100	99⅝	100
People's Trac. 6s	91	91½	91	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67	67¼	67¼	67⅜

M. J. CONNELLAN'S FAILURE.

A West Side Dry Goods Dealer Forced to Assign.

Martin J. Connellan, dealer in dry goods at 800 and 802 Columbus Avenue, corner of Ninety-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John E. Kaughran, giving a preference to the Colonial Bank for $1,900. Mr. Connellan allowed two judgments to be taken against him which were filed two hours and fifty-three minutes ahead of the assignment, one in favor of his wife, Mary A., for $4,118, for borrowed money, and the other in favor of Thomas G. Hayes, his landlord, for $4,955, on notes. Executions were issued to the Sheriff, who placed a keeper in the store. The summonses on the two judgments were served on Mr. Connellan at his residence, 148 West Ninety-ninth Street, early yesterday morning, for Mr. Hayes at 7:25, and for Mrs. Connellan at 7:40 o'clock.

Mr. Connellan has been in the dry goods business since 1887, and claimed to carry a stock of $50,000. He has also been prominent in local politics for several years, and was the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District last year, but was defeated. The H. B. Claflin Company is the largest creditor. Kneeland & Stewart, who represent it, made a careful examination of the assignment papers and judgment rolls at the County Clerk's office yesterday, with a view of taking legal proceedings to protect the company's claim. Mr. Kneeland said he did not care to give the amount of the claim, but it is currently reported to be from $15,000 to $18,000.

William F. Clare, attorney for Mr. Connellan, said that his creditors had become alarmed because judgments had been taken against his brother in the same line of business a week ago, and had pressed him for payment of their claims. He had paid out a large sum to them during last week, and was unable to stand the strain any longer. He has a large stock of goods at the store. Mrs. Mary A. Connellan gave a mortgage yesterday on her house 148 West Ninety-ninth Street, for $1,800, to Katherine Henegan.

The sale of the stock of Frank Connellan, dealer in dry goods, at 263 Columbus Avenue, a brother of Martin J. Connellan, was yesterday adjourned by Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey for a week.

WOULD ESCAPE ASSESSMENTS.

United States Mutual Accident Association Members Seek Relief.

The self-appointed committee of policy holders in the United States Mutual Accident Association, who are much concerned over the assessments which they are called on to pay, met at the office of Meyer Auerbach, at 56 Pine Street, yesterday afternoon.

It was found that a number of policy holders had, in their individual capacity, consulted different lawyers as to the best course to pursue. This multiplicity of counsel was rather embarrassing, so the committee finally agreed to ask all the lawyers to come together and formulate some plan whereby their clients could escape payment of those assessments.

It is understood that between $3,000 and $4,000 has already been paid to the receiver by policy holders in response to his demands, but the receipts from this direction are now said to have ended since the agitation favoring a contest. Still many policy holders are known to prefer payment rather than get involved in a lawsuit.

The committee took no official action as to former President Peet, but individuals hinted that civil action will be brought. After the several lawyers have had their meeting and have formulated some plan of action a general meeting of the policy holders will be called.

PURIFIERS ACCUSE GLEASON.

The Mayor Said to Have Assessed Policemen and Firemen.

Anthony Comstock and members of the Purification Society of Long Island City were before the Queens County Grand Jury yesterday. Mr. Comstock gave evidence against the alleged gamblers and pool sellers who were arrested in the raid made by him several weeks ago.

The Purification Society, it is said, testified to members of the Police and Fire Departments having been assessed by the Gleason Administration. Mayor Gleason denies this charge, and says the Purification Society can do all the investigating it likes. He says its members are his political enemies, and that their appearance was to intimidate him.

He says his enemies know he is going to have the Grand Jury look into the methods employed by the Improvement Commissioners who served under the former Administration, and that the alleged assessment of the firemen and policemen is all bosh.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will hand up some indictments to Judge Garretson in the Queens County Court to-day.

Boston Stock Exchange Election.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—At the annual election of officers of the Boston Stock Exchange the following ticket was elected: For President—Linman B. Greenleaf, succeeding Charles Head; Vice President—Elisha D. Bangs, succeeding Philip V. R. Ely; Chairman—Murray R. Ballou; Treasurer—Sidney Chase; Secretary—Murray R. Ballou; Governing Committee (to serve two years)—John W. Belcher, Joseph W. Davis, G. Frederick Gridley, Arthur W. Hale, Charles Head, and John Parkinson.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.
Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William G. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on OCTOBER 9TH, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Eight Per Cent.
Currency Bonds, due October 1, 1896.

The Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company has arranged for the extension of the time of payment of the principal of the above bonds for one year from October 1st, 1896, to October 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such principal and interest to be paid in gold coin. The payment of the principal and interest of the bonds so extended will be guaranteed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Lessee of the property of this company, on presentation to it of the bonds for stamping at its office, No. 214 Broadway, and coupon sheets will then be delivered.

Bondholders not assenting to such extension can receive, on and after October 1st, 1896, principal and accrued interest upon application at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and surrender of bonds and coupons.

New-York, September 24, 1896.

EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
Treasurer Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co.

3d Ave. R. R. Rights
DEALT IN BY
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
37 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
208 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY,
416, 418, 420, 422 Broome St., Corner Elm St.,
New-York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that the regular quarterly interest of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 1, 1896. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on September 28 and reopened on October 2, 1896.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.
Special 5 % Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages.

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST,
} Bondholders' Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

Holders of bonds are notified to deposit immediately in accordance with the terms of the reorganization plan and agreement, (which is solely in the interest of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,) with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and obtain in exchange therefor engraved negotiable reorganization certificates.

A circular relating to the present and previous condition and management of the road and the plan of reorganization has been prepared for the information of the bondholders, and may be obtained of the undersigned or either of the Trust Companies.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. R. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
4 shares of the corporation James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) $100 each (hypothecated.)
1 certificate of membership New-York Produce Exchange.
$7,000 Lincoln Street Railway Co. 5 per cent. Bonds. July, 1897, coupons attached. Receipts of Guarantee Trust Co. of New-York (hypothecated.)
5 shares of the Sidewalk Seed Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
26 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Cons. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$4,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
10 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. pref.
30 shs. Home Ins. Co.
34 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
33 shs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
50 shs. J. R. Montgomery Co.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Thursday, October 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, October 21, 1896, at the opening of business.
New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, September 24th, 1896.

A dividend of fifty cents per share will be paid on the second day of November next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the Transfer books.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of October, and reopened on the 12th day of October, 1896.
W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1896.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after Thursday, Oct. 1, 1896.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) upon the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1896, payable Oct. 1. Preferred stock transfer books close Sept. the 17th, reopen Oct. 2.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 10, 1896.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due October 1st on Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Debenture Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, and Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 1, until which date Transfer Books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1896.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, Sept. 29, 1896.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this company on the 20th of Oct. next.

Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen 21st prox.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., SEPT. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Oct. 1, 1896, and then opened, for construction at this post of a hospital, including the plumbing, gaspiping, and heating of the same. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or part thereof. Information furnished on application to M. F. HARMON, Lieutenant, Qr. Mr.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANKBOOK NUMBER 61,293 Irving Savings Institution; finder please return to bank.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	74¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21
Cotton, middling	8 7-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	$3.95
Lard, prime	4.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾
Tallow, prime	3⅜
Pork, mess	8.00
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	4½
Lead	2.75
Copper	10.70

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64⅞@67½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65¾c, by sample; No. 2 red, 67@69½c; No. 2 corn, 21¼@21¾c; No. 2 oats, 16¾@17c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, 32c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 72@73½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.10@$6.15; lard, per 100 lb, $3.80@$3.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.25@$3.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	..	..	..	71⅜
October	..	..	..	71⅜
November	..	..	..	72½
December	71½	73⅜	71⅛	73¼
March	74½	76⅝	74½	76¾
May	74¼	76⅛	74⅛	76

CORN.

September	..	..	..	27⅛
October	27	27⅛	27	27¼
December	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
May	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛

OATS.

September	..	..	..	20¾
October	..	..	..	21
December	..	..	..	22

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Sept.	64⅞@65⅛	67½@..	64⅞@..	67¼@..
Dec.	65⅜@65⅝	68 @..	65⅜@..	67¾@..
May	69 @69⅜	71¼@..	69 @..	71 @..
Corn No. 2—				
Sept.	21¼@..	21¾@..	21¼@..	21¾@21⅝
Oct.	21⅛@..	21¾@..	21⅛@..	21⅝@21¾
Dec.	21⅞@..	22½@22⅝	21⅞@..	22½@..
May	25 @25⅛	25⅝@25⅞	25 @..	25⅞@..
Oats No. 2—				
Sept.	16¼@..	16¾@..	16¼@..	16¾@..
Oct.	16¼@..	16¾@..	16¼@..	16¾@..
Dec.	17 @..	17⅛@..	17 @..	17⅜@..
May	19¼@..	19½@..	19¼@..	19⅝@19½
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$6.00	$6.12½	$5.95	$6.10
Jan.	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.10
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.72½	3.80	3.72½	3.80
Jan.	4.10	4.15	4.07½	4.15
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.20	3.22½	3.17½	3.20
Jan.	3.52½	3.55	3.52½	3.55

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW-YORK STOCKS.

In store and afloat:	Sept. 26, '96.	Week's Changes.	Sept. 28, '95.
Wheat, bushels	3,801,118	*408,308	4,394,138
Corn, bushels	2,770,469	*631	317,510
Oats, bushels	2,021,471	*1,799	630,203
Rye, bushels	431,284	*208,183	8,591
Barley, bushels	126,562	*30,829	.....

NEW-YORK CONTRACT STOCKS.

No. 2 red, bushels	76,286	†74,729	1,288,438
No. 2 hard Sp'g, bu.	.....	†74,729	422,736
No. 1 Northern, bu.	557,768	*151,284	530,331
No. 2 corn, bushels	2,573,561	*110,072	80,439
No. 2 oats, bushels	355,114	†7,753	342,768
No. 2 white oats, bu.	411,056	.....	45,532

CHICAGO STOCKS.

Wheat, bushels	13,549,000	*330,000	14,601,000
Corn, bushels	1,855,000	*575,000	1,881,000
Oats, bushels	1,933,000	*72,000	503,000
Rye, bushels	381,000	*3,000	136,000
Barley, bushels	131,000	*34,000	116,000

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF THE CHESTER AND Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The State of South Carolina, County of Chester.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISSAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY and R. S. DESPORTES, defendants.

The State of North Carolina, County of Catawba.—In the Superior Court.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.

Pursuant to two decrees made herein, the one by Judge Gary 23d June, 1896, and the other by Judge Norwood 4th Aug., 1896, now on file in the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, South Carolina, and the Clerk of the Superior Court for Catawba County, North Carolina, respectively, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at Chester, South Carolina, the property hereinafter described, upon the following terms, to wit:

That at said sale no bid will be received unless the person making it shall have theretofore, or at the time of his bid, deposited with the undersigned the sum of five hundred dollars lawful money of the United States, or a check for a like amount on some bank approved by the undersigned and certified to be good, or bonds of the said railroad company for a like amount secured by the mortgages of 29th January, 1877, and 1st July, 1880, one or both, taking the same at par of their principal; such deposit to stand as a pledge for the person making it that the will make good his bid in the event it is accepted, and to be credited as part payment of the bid in the event of its acceptance, and forfeited as the court may direct in the event of the failure of the bidder to comply with his bid; but those deposits made by persons whose bids shall not be accepted will be returned to them.

That no bid at said sale shall be accepted for a sum less than seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000.00).

That the purchase price of said property shall be paid to the undersigned as follows, to wit, in lawful money of the United States the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000.00), in advance either in such money, or by the delivery of bonds of the said railroad company secured by the mortgages of 1877 and 1880, and past due coupons off same, both or either, the bonds and coupons counting at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the whole of the purchase price had been paid in money.

That the purchaser at said sale shall as part of the consideration for the property take the same upon the express condition that they, or their assignees, will pay off and satisfy any and all outstanding obligations contracted by the receiver and having priority over the said mortgage debts, and all liabilities established by the judgment of the said courts.

That the following is a description of the property to be sold, to wit:

All and singular the railroad belonging to the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company constructed between the City of Chester, South Carolina, and the town of Lenoir, North Carolina, embracing about one hundred and nine miles, including all rights of way, branches, tracks, depots, grounds, lands in any manner belonging to or connected with said railroad, including a parcel of 100 acres in Caldwell County, North Carolina, and all rails, cross-ties, bridges, viaducts, station houses, warehouses, engine houses, carhouses, freighthouses, sheds, woodhouses, and other structures and buildings, and all machine shops and other shops built and owned by said railroad company; also all locomotives, steam engines, tenders, cars, rolling stock, equipment, stationary engines, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, material for constructing, operating, and repairing said railroad; also all the machinery of every kind in the shops of said company, or elsewhere, including iron, castings, bellows, anvils, tools, materials of all kinds, and all the personal property of every character belonging to said railroad company; also all the rights, franchises, and privileges of said railroad company; also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said lines of railroad belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, moneys, revenues, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever to said company belonging.—Lenoir, N. C., August 19, 1896.

G. W. F. HARPER,
Master and Commissioner.
s1-1aw9wTu

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Wheat, bushels	48,715,000	†941,000	40,768,000
Corn, bushels	13,218,000	*403,000	3,451,000
Oats, bushels	8,951,000	*491,000	2,725,000
Rye, bushels	1,967,000	*4,000	587,000
Barley, bushels	1,510,000	*172,000	1,916,000

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

	U. Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	Changes.
Wheat, bu.	13,920,000	10,240,000	24,160,000	*640,000
Corn, bu	9,120,000	5,760,000	14,880,000	*560,000

And with the visible supply compared with last week also:

	On Passage.	Visible.	Total.	Ch'ges.
Wheat, bu.	24,160,000	48,715,000	72,875,000	†301,000
Corn, bu	14,880,000	13,218,000	28,098,000	†963,000

*Increase. †Decrease.

Wheat.

The market was irregular, fluctuating rapidly with considerable activity. The opening was weak and the close nervous, at an advance of nearly 2c a bushel from the lowest of the day at a net gain over the final official of Saturday of ¾c. Arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth were 1,537 cars, against 1,108 cars last week and 1,630 cars last year. Chicago receipts were 352 cars, against 107 cars last year. Cables were rather disappointing. Berlin and Paris were both weak and lower. The Danubian exports were liberal, footing up 2,464,000 bushels, against 2,208,000 bushels the preceding week. Exports from India were 16,000 bushels, making a total since April 1 of 3,272,000 bushels. The world's shipments, exclusive of Russia, showed about 500,000 bushels increase over the preceding week. During the afternoon the feeling was one of decided nervousness, prices moving rapidly, led by the West, where manipulation appeared to be an important factor in the situation. The rise in prices carried the market above an export figure, although three loads of No. 1 Northern were reported for shipment, part of Saturday's business. Some orders were received, but too late to be worked at the early decline. The sales were 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at 3@3¼c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 73¼c; No. 1 Northern ¼c over December free on board, afloat for New-York, and No. 1 hard 2c over. Thoman's report made the yield of wheat, Spring and Winter, 435,000,000 bushels, and the yield of Spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas 123,000,000 bushels. Receipts at New-York, 392,000 bushels, exports 48,000 bushels. Receipts at Atlantic ports, 568,000 bushels; exports, 95,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The first fifteen minutes of to-day's session of the wheat market afforded the bears a little consolation, but not afterward. The first symptom of strength scared the shorts, and buying of all classes and description became the feature. The principal factor for firmness was a decrease in the visible supply for last week of 940,000 bushels. It was after the announcement of the visible supply was made that prices rose the most. Chicago received 352 cars and inspected out 177,431 bushels. Liverpool cables were 1d lower, and Continental markets all quoted declines. Export clearances were moderate at 201,966 bushels. December wheat opened from 65⅝c to 65⅞c, advanced to 68c, closing at 67¾c, 1⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was strong and 1½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,366,288 bushels; shipments, 727,331 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 548,255 bushels; shipments, 98,295 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Even the bulls were surprised by an advance of 2⅝c on December wheat to-day. The market had opened ½c lower than Saturday's close and a morning break lost ¼c more. December opened lower at 62¾c, and dropped to 62¼c, then advanced to 64⅜c, and closed at 64⅝@64¾c, against 63¼c Saturday, and 65¾c a year ago. May opened at 66c, closing at 68¾c. Cash wheat—December price was the basis of trading in new No. 1 Northern, both on spot and to arrive. A difference of 1¼c less was paid for new No. 2. The few cars of old No. 1 Northern were taken by millers at ¼c over futures. On old No. 2 Northern

UNDER TAMMANY ORDERS

A DRAG NET OUT TO SECURE A CROWD TO HEAR BRYAN.

Discipline Invoked to Make Sure of a Big Audience—Those Who Will Speak in the Main Hall—Nine Outside Stands, at Three of Which Bryan Will Speak—The Men Who Will Be in Charge—Significant Omission of Any German Meeting.

In making preparations for to-night's Bryan and Sewall demonstration in and around Tammany Hall the managers have called the discipline of the organization to their aid in their effort to secure a great crowd. Assembly district leaders have been directed to send as many men as possible to the meeting and to draft every man into the service they possibly can.

Tammany has, in fact, put out a drag net, and, as a result, the managers are predicting that a tremendous crowd will be on hand. The braves in some of the Assembly districts will march in procession to Union Square. John C. Sheehan says that his district, the Ninth, will turn out hundreds of men and five brass bands. With the thousands of Tammany men who will attend under orders, and the thousands of curiosity seekers who will be present to see and hear the Boy Orator, it will be surprising if the predictions of a big crowd are not verified if to-night is pleasant.

Earl Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, and his party will be in Box 17 in Tammany Hall. Almost all of the other boxes will be filled with parties of women and their escorts. There will be a liberal display of fireworks, a whirlwind of oratory, and several brass bands. Great efforts have been made to make the police arrangements as perfect as possible, and Chairman Thomas S. Brennan of the Ratification Committee, announced yesterday that 500 policemen, under the command of Inspector Brooks, would be on duty within the area covered by the meeting.

How Bryan Will Be Brought In.

The Reception Committee will bring Messrs. Bryan and Sewall to the hall early in the evening. The party will be admitted at the stage entrance to Tony Pastor's Theatre, from which the reception room of Tammany Hall is easily reached. The candidates and the speakers will reach the platform in the main hall by way of the stone staircase that runs up in the rear of the building. The platform has been reserved for the speakers and the press, and the platform tickets that have been issued are only good for platforms on the outside stands, of which there will be nine, all told, including two in charge of the Bimetallic League members.

At the principal meeting, in the main hall of the Wigwam, John W. Keller will preside and John B. McGoldrick will read the silver resolutions which will be adopted. Mr. Keller will then introduce Mr. Bryan in a very brief speech. Mr. Bryan, who expected to make a long speech, will be followed by Mr. Sewall, Senator J. S. C. Blackburn of Kentucky, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

The Outside Speakers.

The assignments of speakers for the stands were made yesterday as follows:

Stand 1 (to the east of the entrance to Tammany Hall)—Victor J. Dowling, Chairman; Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, John D. McMahon of Roome, Amos J. Cummings, A. B. Cruikshank, Stephen S. Blake, George W. W. Allbright, Benjamin T. Spellman, Marcus R. Mayer, and C. D. L. Allen.

Stand 2 (to the west of the entrance to Tammany Hall)—J. H. Thomas, Chairman; I. S. Williams of Mississippi, James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn, William H. Daly of New-Jersey, W. McM. Speer, Thomas Gilleran, S. S. Blake, F. L. Taylor, Charles A. Connor, John T. McGovern, and William B. Gold of New-York.

Stand 3 (in front of 120 Fourteenth Street)—William J. Greli, Chairman; William Sulzer, James Lindsay Gordon, William H. Russell, Henry B. Von Trout, Benjamin Patterson, Thomas Garret Pennell, Terence Smith, Ferdinand Levy, and Thomas C. Whitlock of New-York.

Stand 4 (in front of 110 Fourteenth Street)—Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman; Thomas C. O'Sullivan, L. W. Reddington, Edward T. Taffafero, John Quincy Adams, Julius Curtis, James W. O'Brien, John J. Prince, Charles F. Brown, Cornelius Donovan, and C. M. Sheehan.

Stand 5 (Washington Monument, Union Square)—Benton McMillin of Tennessee, David Callahan of New-Haven, Louis W. Pratt of Albany, William J. Brown, Louis G. Mumford, Henry W. Ungerbert Bach, Edward Browne, James J. Fitzgerald, F. L. Eckerson, and D. H. Hunt of New-York.

Stand 6 (Union Square Plaza)—John M. Bogert, Chairman; J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, John F. Maher, coach driver; Edward King, type founder; Robert M. Campbell, printer; Charles W. Hoadley, electrician; Mathew Barr, tinsmith; Charles Campbell, seaman; James McGill, plasterer; William H. Farley, truck helper; William Ellis, clerk; C. H. Cook, bookkeeper; Franklin Quinby, proofreader; John Phillips, hatter, and Owen J. Kindelon, printer.

Italian Stand (Irving Place and Fifteenth Street)—A. Zucca, Chairman; I. Cavagnaro, I. Tuck, V. L. Zorn, and others.

The assignments for the other two stands will be made to-day.

Where Bryan Will Talk.

Mr. Bryan is scheduled to speak at only three of the meetings—in the main hall, at Stand 3, and at the plaza meeting, which is under the direction of the labor organizations. It is proposed to conduct Mr. Bryan in an open carriage from Tammany Hall through Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue to the plaza stand if a way for the carriage can be made through the crowd, the plan being to let as many people as possible see the candidate.

There is a noticeable absence of German speakers in the list. There will be no German meeting in the basement, as has always been the custom at Tammany Hall when great mass meetings of other years were in progress. The explanation of this is that there are not enough silver Germans to furnish an audience for such a meeting.

Talk over Elections for Congress.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna and the members of the National Republican Committee in this city yesterday had a conference on the subject of Congressional elections. They had information from Chairman Babcock of the National Congressional Committee, and reports from several Southern States, which led them to believe the next House of Representatives would be Republican.

Governor-elect Llewellyn Powers of Maine has been assigned to one week of speechmaking in Michigan beginning Oct. 19, and one week in Minnesota immediately before election. He said yesterday:

"Bryan's tour through New-England has had no effect at all. The crowds that gathered to see him were attracted chiefly by curiosity, and I do not think he won a single convert. People flocked to see him, and staid to hear him, but that was the end of it."

Dixey As the Lone Fisherman.

Henry E. Dixey, who arrived yesterday from Boston, where he closed an engagement in "His Absent Boy," has been engaged by Charles Frohman and Edward E. Rice to play the part of the Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline," which will be produced in the Garden Theatre Thursday night.

Dixey's first work on the stage was in Evangeline, where he played as the hind legs of the Milk-White Heifer, Richard Golden acting as the fore legs.

James S. Moffett, who created the part of the Lone Fisherman, had been engaged for the revival, but he is too ill to appear.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Receivers for the Month of August.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The statement of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of August, 1896, shows gross receipts of $1,755,708.44 and gross expenses of $946,-242.57, which, with net receipts of $44,022.59 from other sources, leaves a profit for the month of $854,388.46.

The total charges for the month were $890,956.71, which leaves the deficit for August $36,568.25. For the corresponding month of 1895 the surplus was $96,445.98. The deficit for the fiscal year to Aug. 31 is $1,188,154.95. Included in this deficit is $520,-000 car trust certificates, matured during 1894 and 1895, not properly chargeable to the business of 1896. For the corresponding months of the fiscal year of 1895, the deficit was $457,687.83.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for August, 1896, shows gross receipts of $1,593,-222.23, and gross expenses of $1,529,267.86, thus showing a profit from mining of $63,-954.37.

Chargeable against this is $95,000 as one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, which makes the deficit for the month $31,-045.63. For August, 1895, the deficit was $191,872.13. The deficit for the fiscal year to the end of August is $1,229,333.16. For the same months of 1895 the deficit was $1,397,-769.36.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved lists of lands to railroads as follows:

To the Southern Pacific Railroad, 58,890 acres in the Independence Land District, California; 16,884 acres in the Los Angeles District, 4,844 acres in the same district, 491 acres in the San Francisco District, and 160 acres in the Los Angeles District for a branch railroad.

To the Northern Pacific Railroad, 82,669 acres in the Helena and Bozeman Districts, Mon.; 10,640 acres in the Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho, and 887 acres in the State of Washington.

To the Oregon and California Railroad, successor to the Oregon Central Railroad, 1,933 acres in the Oregon City (Oregon) District.

To the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, 32,750 acres in the Gainesville (Fla.) District; also a swamp land list containing 12,410 acres in the Crookston (Minn.) Land District.

Complaints by St. Louis Merchants.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission is hearing complaints made by the Business Men's League of this city against the Iron Mountain, Missouri Pacific, Cotton Belt, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and 'Frisco Railways, composing the Southwestern Traffic Association. It is charged that the railroads are violating the Inter-State Commerce act in that their charges for transportation of freight in less than carload quantities from St. Louis and other points in the State of Texas are unreasonable and unjust. It is charged that the difference between carloads and less than carloads is so great that shippers who ship in less than carload lots are compelled to pay from 28½ to 260 per cent. more for transportation than the large shippers hauling their goods in carload lots.

To Mr. Astor and Ohio Southern.

Reports from the West that representatives of John Jacob Astor are likely to buy the Ohio Southern Railroad at the foreclosure sale in Springfield, Ohio, on Nov. 7 are received here with some credence. Mr. Astor already has a great deal of money invested in Western railroads, and it is believed that by strengthening the position of the roads in which he is already interested he can greatly enhance the value of his investments in that direction. He is President of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, which might be advantageously connected with the Lima Northern and the Ohio Southern. Mr. Astor is also a large stockholder and a Director of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Road.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week amounted to 61,880 tons, compared with 63,387 tons in the preceding week, and 62,024 tons last year. The Michigan Central carried 8,050 tons, the Wabash 8,010 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,880 tons, Lake Shore 7,150 tons, Nickel Plate 7,294 tons, Erie 5,621 tons, Pan Handle 7,182 tons, Grand Trunk 5,566 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 5,216 tons, and Big Four 1,902 tons.

F. G. Patterson Appointed Receiver.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Blair County Court this morning appointed Frank G. Patterson receiver of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad Company. The outstanding liabilities aggregate $226,-500, and the managers were unable to pay the operating expenses. The road was intended at the time of its original construction as the connecting link in Blair and Clearfield Counties between the Pennsylvania and Beech Creek systems.

Marietta and North Georgia Purchase.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—The syndicate which bought the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad will make another payment of $100,000 Nov. 1, and will take the property out of the hands of the receivers. President McHarr of the Manhattan Bank, New-York, will be elected President of the new company.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Munising and Western Railway will have its western terminus in Ishpeming, Mich., instead of at Swanyette, as originally planned. This will give the Chicago and Northwestern system a Lake Superior terminus at Munising, offsetting the arrangement of the St. Paul system for securing a lake terminus at Marquette through connection with the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway.

—A company is being formed to connect Springfield, Mass., with Suffield, Conn., by an electric line, a distance of ten miles, over a new bridge to be built across the Connecticut River. The capital stock of the company will be $300,000.

—Gen. Horace Porter has assumed his new duties as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, with headquarters in the Mills Building, this city.

—H. C. Burt, General Manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, will on Oct. 1 succeed W. H. Newman as Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

—Another reduction in the rate on corn from Chicago to New-York, from 20 to 15 cents, has been authorized by the Joint Traffic Managers.

—The Sheboygan, St. Paul and Western Railroad Company has been incorporated in Milwaukee, Wis., with a capital stock of $350,000.

New-Jersey Knights of Pythias.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Knights of Pythias of New-Jersey to-day celebrated their fifth annual field day here with a parade, in which 2,000 members of the order participated. The procession was met at the City Hall by Mayor Brown, the Board of Aldermen, Gov. Griggs, Republican Vice Presidential candidate Garret A. Hobart, and the officers of the Grand Lodge. The Knights subsequently assembled in the Armory, where the Mayor addressed them, welcoming them to the city. A reception was held to-night.

Walter Langdon Kane's Will.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—The will of Walter Langdon Kane was presented for probate to-day. It was executed May 9, 1896, and gives all the estate to the widow, Mary Hunter Kane, except $1,200, which is to go to Emily Stalley, a faithful servant, and $200 to Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, a friend. Mrs. Kane is made sole executrix without bond. Under the will Mrs. Kane receives the villa and grounds on Bellevue Avenue in Newport.

RUNAWAY MAY BE A PAGE.

Young Iler Says Major McKinley Has Promised Him a Job.

Agent King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday took a bright-looking boy of twelve to the Centre Street Police Court. The lad had run away from Massillon, Ohio, and had not only persuaded railroad conductors and brakemen to give him free rides, but had also been able to earn some money on the way. Major McKinley, he said, had promised him a job in the event of his election. He gave him name as Henry Iler.

Agent King and Policeman Bishop of the Oak Street Police Station found the boy Sunday afternoon in New Chambers Street, near Centre. He asked the way to the Cuban steamship pier, and he also wanted to know where the Gerry society was. He thought he could persuade the Captain of the steamer to take him to Cuba free, and should he fail, he would resort to the Gerry society, which he heard provided good boys with jobs.

In reply to questions by Agent King young Iler said both of his parents were dead, and he lived with his uncle. But as the uncle was out of work he resolved to make his own living. He went first to Canton, Ohio, and called on Major McKinley, whom he had often heard speak in his town. Mr. McKinley advised him to stay at home, and the boy asked him whether he would get him something to do if he was elected.

"Mr. McKinley replied," said Henry, "that I would become a page in the Senate if he was sent to the White House. I then went to Cleveland to see Mark Hanna, but he had gone on to New-York, and so I came on East."

Young Iler had not yet seen Mr. Hanna, but he did go to hear the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preach.

The Magistrate committed the boy to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he will probably be sent back to Massillon. The youngster predicted that McKinley would get two-thirds of the Ohio vote and would also carry New-York.

DR. MILNE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

A Well-Known Physician Found Dead in His Room.

Dr. Charles Milne, a prominent physician, was found dead in bed at his home, 124 East Forty-fifth Street, corner of Lexington Avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Milne and four of her children were at their Summer home, at Rockville Centre, L. I. Dr. J. Mount-Bleye of 460 Lexington Avenue was called to the house and pronounced death due to chronic Bright's disease. Deputy Coroner Donnelly made an examination and decided that the death was due to natural causes.

Dr. Milne was a well-known physician with a large practice. He was born in Canada fifty-six years ago. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1873, and since then has practiced medicine in this city. He was a Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine, a member of the County Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, the Pathological Society, the Yorkville Medical Association, and the Mutual Aid Society. He was physician to a great many benefit societies, it is said that he has left a comfortable fortune for his widow and five children.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:54	Sun sets...5:40
Moon rises...10:19	

HIGH WATER SEPT. 29.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:52 A. M.	12:12 A. M.	.... A. M.
..... P. M.	..... P. M.	2:01 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 17
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Ems	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	Sept. 23
Hindoo	London	Sept. 14
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 23
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 19
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 27
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Tallahassee	Savannah	Sept. 28
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 18
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 16
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 26
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 22
Mississippi	London	Sept. 17
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 23

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Albano	Hamburg	Sept. 16
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 20
Finance	Colon	Sept. 24
Devenum	London	Sept. 15
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 18

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Persia	Hamburg	Sept. 20
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 18

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

Albano	Havre	Sept. 19
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 29
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 26
Persia	Hamburg	Sept. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Sept. 29	New-Orleans	Pier 29 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
C. B'm'gham	Sept. 29	Savannah	Pier 14 N. R.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Sept. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Chalmette	Oct.	New Orleans	Pier 22 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 1	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobraliense	Oct. 1	Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 1	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 2	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 3	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Windward Is.	39 Broadway.
Leona	Oct. 3	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	New Orleans	Pier 34 N. R.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Cherokee	Oct. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Vendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Tampico Sept. 20 and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Sept. 18, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Herd, Nassau Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Von Bassewitz, Stettin Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam Sept. 10 and Boulogne 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reiners, Stettin Sept. 8, via Shields 14, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria Sept. 21, Annato Bay, Port Antonio, Orange Bay and St. Margaret's Bay 22d, with fruit and passengers to Cadmus & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. Sept. 24.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Curacao, for Maracaibo and St. Thomas; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; City of Columbia, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, Sept. 28, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy, and thick off shore

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—SS Ville de Brest, (Fr.,) from Marseilles Sept. 23 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Nicolich, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Enargie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New-York Sept. 13 for Flushing, passed Dover to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from New-York Sept. 18 for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelmann, from New-York Sept. 12, via Halifax for Flushing, passed Dover to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Sept. 19 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Venice for New-York Sept. 25.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Bristol for New-York yesterday.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Santos, sld. from Victoria for New-York yesterday.

SS Isis, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York July 14, via Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, arr. at Rosario Aug. 31.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Santos Sept. 18.

SS Laurel Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New-York Aug. 22, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town Sept. 25.

SS. Patria, (Fr.,) Dulac, from New-York Sept. 8, arr. at Naples Sept. 25.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 26.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Sept. 13, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New-York Sept. 8 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Sept. 5 for Aden, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Sept. 14, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Cadogan, for New-York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Sept. 25.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York, via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 25.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp, passed Flushing to-day.

SS Scandia, Capt. Kuhn, sld. from Hamburg for New-York at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems,") at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

QUARTERLY MAILS, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for others parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for Bolivar, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Croatia, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Croatia";) at 10 AM for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Matin, (letters must be directed "per Matin";) at 1 PM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Sobralense.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1896.

THE WHEELMEN TO BLAME.

They Took a Chance and Lost a Tandem Wheel.

Justice Daly, in a decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday, reviews the evidence in the case of Adolph Lurie against the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, in which Lurie obtained a verdict for $57 damages and costs in the Eighth District Court for the destruction of his tand